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BOSTON RECORDER

And Keligious Telegraph.

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder.

Messas. Editors,—Under the Editorial department in your paper of August 6th, was an account of the Theological Examination in Cambridge. You noticed a remark of the late President Willard in the funeral sermon of Rev. Mr. Hilliard, that in his time the greater part of the clergy of Massachusetts received their education at Cambridge—you then remarked that "few of the ministers that are convergenced forward receives their education at now coming forward receive their education at Cambridge," and added, " the fewer the better, un-

"The fewer the better," to this sentiment I heartily assent. I was also present at the examination and came away with most melancholy reflections. As I retired from the Chapet I said to myself, "Here are young men going forth into the world, professedly to preach the gospel, and yet there has been no evidence exhibited, to-day, that they understand the gospel speculatively, or that they have felt its sanctifying influence on their own hearts." We did not hear any thing-by direct assertion, or by implication, of a depraved nature, of the operation of the Holy Spirit upon the human heart, or of atoning blood. But on the contrary, it seemed to be taken as granted, that human nature comes into the world pure, and that it becomes corrupt only by example. We should not have known by any thing that was said, that the Theological School in Cambridge ever had heard whether there was an Holy Ghost. The dissertation on the "Death of Christ" placed no dependence on atoning blood. The exhibition as you justly remark was "distinguished for nothing but its emptiness." "I said to myself the gospel of Christ is not here. The Holy Spirit with his enlightening and sanctifying influences has departed from this Institution which was by its holy founders devoted to "Christ and the Church." However venerable for antiqui-"The fewer the better," to this sentiment I which was by its holy founders devoted to "Christ and the Church." However venerable for antiquity, however respectable as a literary and scientific Institution; as a religious Institution, 'Ichabod' has long since been written upon her walls. The glory of God has departed, yes, another gospel is taught here, which the fathers of New England never knew. An Institution, planted by the prayers and watered by the tears of the Pilgrims, has become a fountain, that annually sends forth streams to poison the minds and ruin the souls of the sons of the

These young men, who, this day, complete their Theological Course, will go forth into the world and be leaders in society, and unless God opens their eyes, they will preach a gospel that will serve to keep their fellow sinners quiet in their sins and lead them on to ruin. I recollected that Richard Baxter had said, "that a minister does not go to hell alone, but always draws down a shoal with him." These young men of respectable natural and acquired talents will be only "blind leaders of the blind."

the blind."

Such, Messrs. Editors, were my reflections as I retired from the University Chapel. Would not the pious Hollis, could he be raised from the dead, weep tears of blood? Would he not say as Paul did to the Galatians, "though we, or an angel from heaven preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed; as we said before so say I now again, if any man preach any other gospel unto you than that we have received. other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed." No person, who possesses the spirit of the Pilgrims, can look at the past history and present state of this Institution without the most painful sensations. "How has the gold become dim! and the fine gold changed!" This Institution should be remembered by all the praying citution should be remembered by all the praying people in Massachusetts when they are at the throne of grace. The hearts of the officers and students of Harvard University are in the hands of God. He is able to make this Institution as it was at the beginning, devoted "to Christ and his Church."
Until God shall work this revolution in this Institution, I cordially echo your sentiment, Messrs. Editors, "the fewer the better." HOLLIS TERTIUS.

For the Boston Recorder.

MESSAS. EDITORS,—I was not surprised at seeing the ably written article in the last Recorder, on the subject of the denial of the inspiration of the scriptures by the Christian Examiner. I had read previously in that work, the passages quoted by your correspondent, and understood them as he has done. In looking at the article however again, I find some evidence that the author did not design openly to deny the inspiration of the New Testament, and justice perhaps requires that this evidence should be presented.

The writer of the article in the Examiner says,

Concerning both him (St. Paul,) and the other postles, we believe that their minds were both enlarged and elevated by immediate communications from God, so that they were enabled to attain a orrect comprehension of the character of the new

Again, "The light from Heaven which shone into the minds of the apostles, giving them a view of the essential character of Christianity, and preerved them from all essential errors respecting it;

& above all from superadding any human doctrine as a part of that revelation which they were to teach." I do not attempt to shew the consistency of these passages with those quoted by your correspondent. I do not understand their consistency. These seem to admit, and those to deny, the inspiration of the scriptures, and a comparison of the two appears to indicate that the writer would value as highly the light of Cicero's philosophy, as the immediate crui ight of Cicero's philosophy, as the immediate guidance of God. I send these passages because they occur in the article, and your readers will wish to have the whole subject before them. Holvoke.

For the Boston Recorder. SABBATH CONCERT.

"For all these things I will yet be inquired of, by the

One would suppose that all who love the Lord of the Sabbath, would welcome the proposal of a Con-cert of prayer for its observance, and rejoice to ite in it. But we fear many are still ignorant of the General Sabbath Union, and we hope informa-tion only is wanting, to induce every Christian to respond, "I will go also." We judge no man, but there is such an alarming indifference and contempt this sacred day throughout our land, as indicates defect in the prayers of Christians on this subject;

and we frequently listen in vain on Sabbath mornings, to hear it remembered in our pulpits.

The General Union have appointed a Closet concert of prayer for this object, on Saturday evenings from 7 to 8; when all who love this blessed day are quested to plead, that the Lord would rescue it from profanation in this land, and ministers are de-tired to observe it in their public prayers on Sabbath mornings. And is there one who hopes to Send an eternal Sabbath in heaven, that will reto unite in it? Let the people of God pray

without ceasing, and be agreed as touching this thing they shall ask, and brighter Sabbaths shall dawn on our benighted land and world; for "praying breath is never spent in vain." Let not one be found wanting or practically say I pray thee have me excused. Let each hear that sentence addressed to himself, the Lord hath need of thee; and success is certain; prayer will induce effort, and their combined influence be irresistible.

Go! man of pleasure, strike the kre.

Go! man of pleasure, strike thy lyre, Of broken Sabbaths, sing the charms, Ours are the Prophet's car of fire, That bears us to our Father's arms.

For the Boston Recorder. CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

Messas. Enrons,—I beg leave through the medium of your highly valuable, and influential paper, to solicit the attention of your readers to the recent publication of the Rev. J. A. James on Christian to solicit the attention of your readers to the recent publication of the Rev. J. A. James on Christian Charity. It is one of the best illustrations of the 13. chapt, of the 1st of Corinthians, which has appeared in a popular form, and is remarkably adapted to produce self-examination in those who profess themselves to be the disciples of the Lord Jesus Christ. At the present time, when it is to be feared that the religious reading of the community, consists principally of the periodicals, containing biblical criticisms, controversial dissertations, and missionary intelligence, it is very important to be able to point to works of a strictly practical tendency. It is not wished, that any of the correct religious journals should be neglected by any means, but that other writings inculcating the necessity of personal holiness, should be read likewise. If any one can read the work now spoken of, without deep compunction for past violations of the law of love, and without resolutions accompanied by fervent prayer for grace to amend in this particular, it is to be feared that he is but nominally a follower of Him in whose mouth there was found no guile.

SABBATH DEPARTMENT.

LOWELL SABBATH UNION.

[First Annual Report read Dec. 25, 1828.]
The friends of the Sabbath in our country have been led by considerations peculiarly urgent, to unite their efforts in support of an institution on which so many interests for time and eternity are suspended. They felt the claims of the Christian Sabbath, both as a civil and religious institution; sappach, both as a civil and lengton institution, they appreciated its importance to the temporal, as well as the spiritual welfare of mankind; they beheld with alarm a variety of causes operating with fearful efficacy to blot its very name from our calendar, or neutralize its moral influence on the com-munity; and they were impelled by all the obliga-tions of religion, philanthropy and patriotism to try whether their united example, and their simultane-ous appeals to the good sense and best feelings of their countrymen, can avail to rescue the Sabbath

their countrymen, can avail to rescue the Sabbath from further profanation, and transmit its inestimable blessings to future generations.

We cannot pause here to consider the claims of the Sabbath either as a sacred, or a civil institution. But when we reflect, that it was appointed by God himself at the close of creation, and given to the parents of our race as the representatives of their whole posterity;—when we hear Jehovah renewing it with his own voice amid the awful glories of it with his own voice amid the awful glories of Sinai, and see him engraving it with his own finger among the other imperishable and unchanging prin-ciples of the Decalogue;—when we find it no where repealed by divine authority, but enjoined almost as frequently throughout the Bible, and enforced by the same eternal sanctions, as repentance, faith in Christ, or the worship of God;—when we see it for four thousand years observed as scrupulously as any other precept of the moral law by Patriarchs, Prophets, and all the saints of old:—when we hear our Saviour distinctly recognizing it after the abolition of the Jewish economy, see the Apostles introducing it by their example among the primitive disciples, and find it observed by the great mass of Christians from that time to the great mass of Christians from that time to the present as an ordinance of God;—when we remember, that the change of the day, from the seventh to the first of the week was made by Christ and his Apostles without affecting the grand principle of consecrating one seventh part of our time to the purposes of religion;—when we reflect, that all the reasons which rendered a Sabbath necessary, or desirable to the laws and early Christians must consider the consideration of th sirable to the Jews and early Christians, must continue to operate with increasing force down to the end of time;—when we consider all this, we feel compelled to regard the Sabbath as a divine institution, and its moral obligations as binding alike on

all mankind in every age and country.

But, whatever they may think on this point, all agree in their views of the Sabbath as a civil institution. Nearly every nation in Christendom has incorporated the Sabbath among its civil institutions, and employed it as a very important hand-maid to morality, social order, and the general imovement of Society. It is also introduced into the civil code of our country; it is recognized in the statutes of nearly every state in the Union, and its observance enforced not only by the power of public opinion, but by a variety of legal sanctions.

The importance of the Sabbath, whether consid-

ered as a civil or religious institution, cannot be too highly appreciated. It was emphatically made for man, and wisely adapted to promote his best interests for time and eternity. It furnishes the most effectual means ever devised for diffusing among the great mass of mankind knowledge and menta it makes all either teachers or learners in the school of religion; it brings infancy, manhood, and old age to places of social devotion, and there imparts to them the richest instruction on entire to them the richest instruction on subjects impor-tant alike to them all, and peculiarly fitted to interest their curiosity, and call into exercise the noblest faculties of the mind. The Sabbath has actually lone more than all the other means that were eve employed, to promote the intellectual improvement all, and especially of the lower classes of society It is indeed the great luminary of our intellectual hemisphere; and, without its genial light, nine tenths of the population in Christendom might ulti-mately sink back into all the darkness of their for-

The Sabbath tends also in a variety of ways to romote the temporal happiness of mankind. furnishes a weekly season of rest, which the man of business needs to relieve the perplexity of his engagements, the statesman to unbend his thoughts from the cares of government, and men in every employment to diversify the dull routine of their employment to diversity the dain routine of their occupations and recruit the exhausted energies of body and mind. It is peculiarly the poor man's blessing; for it forms his only effectual shield against that unfeeling avarice which might otherwise conpel him to toil seven days in the week, and yet al-low him no more than a pittance barely sufficient to preserve him from nakedness and starvation. It promotes neatness and comfort among the lower clauses of society; it diffuses through all ranks softand civility of manners; and tends, by fre-

children of a common Father in heaven, to abuse their pride, to soften the asperities of their temper, and produce such an interchange of kind and resand produce such an interchange of kind and respectful regard as must improve their general character, and greatly increase the amount of their social enjoyments. Where do you find the most fifthy, famished and wretched of the human race? In the resorts of Sabbath-breakers—in the grog-shop, in the gambler's haunt, in those cellars, and garrets, and smoky hovels of mud and thatch, which have never been consecrated to the holy and delightful duties of the Sabbath. [To be Continued.]

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

From the Christian Mirror. LESSON FOR THE PIRST SABBATH, SEPT. MATTHEW XXVII. 29-50.

Christ on the cross is insulted—a supernatural darkness covers the land—he cries out and ex-

By what actions did the passers-by manifest their contempt? By what language? Who joined in this mockery? (v. 41.) What aggravating language did the chief priests employ?—What Scripture was fulfilled? (Ps. 22: 8.) If he will have him—if he delight in him.

The thirms also (v. 44.) is a open of them.

The thieves also, (v. 44.) i. e. one of them, for the other was a true penitent, (See Luke 23: 39— 43.) Cast the same in his teeth—upbraided him in

the same manner.

Sixth hour—12 o'clock, noon. Ninth hour—3 o'clock, P. M. All the land—i. c. probably the land

of Judea only.

Some of them—said, He calleth for Elias—
"These must have been some of the strangers, of whom there was always a great concourse at the passover, who did not understand the dialect then spoken at Jerusalem." Campbell. Or, 'amidst he rude noise around him, they might not distinct

Took a sponge, (v. 48.)-" This being the most convenient way to reach a liquid to his mouth; and put it on a reed, that they might be able to reach his lips with it. This reed, as we learn from St. his tips with it. This reed, as we learn from St. John, was a stalk of hyssop, which in that country, must have grown to a considerable magnitude. This appears also to have been done in mercy, to alleviate his sufferings." Adam Charke.

Let be, (v. 49.)—Forbear, wait awhile.

Yielded up the ghost—dismissed his spirit.

REFLECTIONS.

1. What a humiliating view of the human character is exhibited in the treatment which Christ received? It is a hard heart, that can contemplate without pity the execution of a wretch, who has forseited life by his crimes. But here we see the rabble, the priests, elders, scribes, all exulting to-gether at the sight of the Messiah on the cross, and giving vent to their feelings by the most contemptu-ous actions, bitter taunts, and profane mockery.

2. What a contrast to the character of unrenev 2. What a contrast to the character of unrenewed man is seen in the spirit and conduct of Christ! What mere man would have borne all those taunts with equanimity! What man, who had not imbibed his spirit, would have declined the challenge to come down from the cross, if he had possessed the power! But if Christ had thus done, where had been our hope of heaven? It will generally be seen on the review, that the most hopership wintow is on the review, that the most honorable victory

3. Sufferings inflicted for well-doing, should be borne with patience. For even hereunto ure we called; because Christ also suffered for us, leaving us an example, that we should follow his steps; Who did no sin, neither was guile found in his mouth: Who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed him-self to him that judgeth righteously; Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree, that we being dead should live unto righteousness; by whose stripes we are healed.

4. Christ on the cross is the most interesting spectacle, at which men or angels ever gazed. Never was innocence presented in such a suffering condition in any other person. The character and emotions of the sufferer, as well as the external phenomena attending the crucifixion, the supernatural darkness, &c., single it out from all other examples, and lead us to inquire, "Why was this?" This inquiry is answered by the apostle; Him God hath set forth to be a propitiation, through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance sion of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God——that He might be just, and the Justifier of him, who believeth in Jesus.

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder. Extracts from a letter of a Missionary, who has the care of two feeble churches in Massachusetts-to the Ex. Com. of the Massachusetts Missionary Society.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

When in consequence of your commission, I first became acquainted with these churches, I thought there could not be another spot in New England, that presented so gloomy a picture to the eye of a Congregational minister. I found them fallen into extreme decay, and much of the very materials ne-cessary to repair the ruin, removed to build other churches, or wrought into the synagogue of Satan.

Actual State of Things. The famine of a negligent ministry, and the pestilence of an immoral one, had preyed upon these churches for a whole generation. They were dwindled to a few aged people. It seemed as if they had been severed from the true vine. Few symptoms of life remained. Resuscitation seemed awfully uncertain. In one of them there could be found no articles of faith, no covenant, no records, no list of members, no written evidence whatever of its existence. And, so low were their views of duty, that the prospect of the speedy extinction of the Sabbath among them, was the first motive that roused some of its members to exertion. In the mean time, the education of the young had been strangely neglected, so that frequent instances of full grown ignorance, surprised and disheartened

Such a state of things had invited preachers of other denominations. These men were many of them better fitted to rouse, than to guide, and establish. Revivals followed their labors; and among many true converts to Christ they numbered many supposed ones. They introduced some questiona-ble practices, and roused many unbelievers to open scorn and opposition. Dissentions multiplied. Rescorn and opposition. Dissentions multiplied. Religious opinions and habits become unaettled. Nesc-Lights appeared-another name for strange errorists in sentiment and practice—being seduced to be-lieve they were led by the Spirit independently of the word of God; and many who were never taught, aspired to be teachers, and increased the evils they sought to remedy. In this darkness and

uently bringing all men together on a level as the | confusion many persons, some of whom seem to have been worthy men, and perhaps real Christians, withdrew from all religious societies, and fortians, withdrew from all religious societies, and for-sook entirely the assembling of themselves together—a course which they pursue to this day. Thus gloomy were the religious circumstances of this people; and, as is generally the case—their tempo-ral circumstances were no less so.—The soil ex-hausted—the young men chiefly away—the habits of the many strongly tinctured with indolence and intemperance—the ground occupied for the most part by women, valetudinarians, the aged, roving pilots, and fishermen—such was the sad picture (in part) that was gradually unfolded to your missionary after his arrival."

What has been done? "Injuries may be repaired, but ruins must be re-built; and, to rebuild is the work of time. With-out a miracle, the desolutions of fifty years cannot be restored in one, nor in ten, especially where we must wait for young timber to grow. Yet do I hope, that God hath sent me to this people in everlasting compassion, both to them and to myself; and that He that liveth and was dead, and is alive forevermore, is saying to these his most drooping churches, "Because I live, ye shall live also." I churches, "Because I live, ye shall live also." I think that during the past year, our congregations have increased more than one half. In one of them there has been an interesting attention to the word of life. Ten, having given evidence of an evangelical hope, have united with the churches, three more stand propounded, and there are a dozen others or more, who I hope are seaked by the living God, and will ere long unite with us. Two Sabbath schools have been established on the most ap proved plan-Bible classes are connected with each proved pian—Dible classes are connected with each
—two libraries also, upon an enlarged plan, with
provisions for their annual increase. One of our
schools is manifestly much more flourishing than
the other—owing I think, to its having been continued through the winter. It is an interesting circumstance, that on a late stormy Sabbath, the shildren of this school constituted nearly two thirds of
the state of the Libit trans details and the second my audience, so that I felt it my duty to address the sermon to them. A Tract Society has been formed, consisting of about sixty members, and subscriptions collected to the amount of about \$25. A Society for the promotion of Temperance has been formed with provisions for a quarterly meeting, and address, &c.—Such are some of the tokens, that the Lord will bring again the captivity of this people, and that this long neglected spot will share the influences of that Spirit, which in this fa-

vored age, hath gone forth to renovate the world. Gratitude to the Tract Society. "I cannot conclude, without expressing our great obligations to the Tract Society, and the high value we attach to its publications. Having distributed about 40,000 pages the past year, and witnessed their reception and effects, I can heartily concur in the encomiums so frequently bestowed on them. They are a glorious invention; and their composi-tion should engage the best hours, and the best

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW MISSION IN THE EAST. We have been favored with the following address of the Rev. Mr. Tomlin to the American Churches. Mr. T. is connected with the Mission established at Malacca by the London Missionary Society, with which he became connect-

ed early in 1827. His associates at that station were Mesers. Humphries, Collic, Kidd and Smith. Bangkok, or Bankok. is one of the principal towns of the kingdom of Siam, situ-

To the Churches of America.

American brethren.

Having a good opportunity to send to America, by the ship Sachem, Capt. Coffin, and thinking some account of our Missionary proceedings at Bangkok would be acceptable, I have drawn up the following hasty sketch for the satisfaction of our

Mr. Medhurst, of Batavia, some time back pr

jected a tnissionary tour amongst the islands of the Indian Archipelago, hoping also to reach Siam or Cochin China, in order to scatter tracts and scriptures at the numerous settlements of Chinese emi-grants. Latterly Mr. Gutzlaff of the Netherlands' Society and myself engaged to become his feilow travellers, but Mr. M. being more than once providentially hindered from prosecuting this enterprise, we at length ventured to embark without him on We left early in August last, and under the guidance and blessing of the Lord arrived in peace and safety at Bangkok a fortnight after. The Lord was pleased to go before and prepare our way so that we had a free and joyful entrance into this kingdom. At our first interview with the chief authorities, we obtained leave to reside in the capital and prosecute our labors among the Chinese, who crowd this city in immense multitudes. We brought an ample store of the bread of life, and therefore lost no time in breaking it open and dispensing it to the people. During the first fortnight we were daily out, passing from house to house, conversing with the Chinese and giving them books. Where ever we came we almost uniformly met with a frank and hearty reception, and a ready and ample demand for our books, which we had the pleasure to see increasing each succeeding day; and finally it became so urgent and clamorous that we had sometimes to fly from the people for safety. The enemy, as might reasonably be expected, was roused by these things, and we soon experienced some smart assaults from him. Surmises, and absurd and malicious charges, were thrown out against us in various quarters; but chiefly we were represent-ed as spies come into the country for a very differ-ent purpose to what we avowed. The King him-self caught the alarm, and fancying the books contained the main source of the evil apprehended, immediately ordered specimens of them to be translated into the Siamese language. And notwithstanding its being publicly and authoritatively declared that the King found nothing objectionable in the books, minious of government were sent out to take them away from the people, and our own house was daily beset with spies. The Chinese also were prohibited from receiving any more books from us, Seeing the storm thus suddenly and violently raging against us, we thought it best not to bra openly, but take shelter awhile till it should blow The enemy having driven us from the open field and seeing us there shut up within the limits of a little wooden cottage, in an obscure sequester-ed situation, probably thought that he had sufficiently accomplished his purpose of putting a stop to the good work; but the Lord who knows how to take the crafty in his own devices wofully disappointed him, for He soon stirred up the hearts of pultitudes to come unto us from all parts of the

city and surrounding country, so that for three

erowded from morning to night with visiters wanting either books or medicine. We were glad to

onths in succession our cottage was almost daily

see the people were not much intimidated by the royal prohibitory decree, but readily took the books, only using the precaution to wrap them up in a cloth in order to conceal them from the vultures, who were still hovering and ready to pounce upon every morsel of the bread of life given to the poor people. And so abundant was the demand that we distributed in this quiet silent way more books than we could have done, had we still been allowed. than we could have done, had we still been allowed to go abroad wherever we liked and give them to whomsoever we pleased. But all this while the en-emy was by no means inactive, and a mere idle spectator. At different times we had a few smart conflicts with him; but I shall only notice one which occurred at an early period when the enemy mustered all his forces and endeavored to banish us utterly from the country. Seignor Carlos de Silvei-ra, the Portuguese consul, who had treated us with great hospitality, and kindly furnished us with a cottage, was now ordered to turn us out, and an English merchant about to leave Bangkok was requested to take us out of the kingdom. We immediately appealed to the Phra Klang, minister of Foreign Aflairs, wishing to know the cause of this persecution, and why we were to be driven out of the country without any offence being proved against us, or a hearing granted. We appealed for protection to the recent treaty with England, so ong as we violated none of its articles, and moreover claimed an equal right with the Romish Padres who are suffered to remain here without the least molestation. Should they still persist in ban-ishing us, we requested a written document to be put into our hands by the Siamese Authorities, mentioning the reason for sending us forcibly away, which might be satisfactory to our own govern-ment. The Phra Klang however was not disposed to carry things with a high hand against us, but willing rather to compromise the matter. His fears of the English were doubtless a powerful auxiliary in our favor. He said he saw no reason why we might not remain if we would only be a little more sparing of our books, and imitate the good Padres who stayed quietly at home, and made no stir among the people. We left the Phra Klang on veamong the people. We left the Fira Klang on very friendly terms without pledging ourselves to follow the example of these worthy Missionaires Apostoliques. Indeed we have good reason to suppose they have been our worst enemies, underneath and at the bottom of this, and perhaps all other persecutions that have been raised against us. On this occasion the Phra Klang himself had not one thing to allege against us, and seemed far from being inimically disposed. Since then the Lord has restrained the wrath of our adversary, and we have experienced only a few slight interruptions, and have had on the whole much peace and quietness in our labors, which through the blessing of the Lord have been very refreshing to us. The precious seed of divine truth has been scattered abroad abundantly in this barren land, and we have a good hope that a blessing from on high has already been poured out upon it, and here and there we discern some appearance of the tender blade springing up. Many came two, three, four and even five days journey from the interior for books. Not a few seemed to be diligent readers and serious inquirers after the truth. Several read the whole of the O. and N. T. through, and notwithstanding our stock contained a great variety of books and tracts, they were insufficient to satisfy the craving appetites of many persons, for they had soon gone through the whole and pres-

for they had soon gone through the whole and pressed us earnestly for more. In some instances we have witnessed unfeigned joy on hearing the glad tidings of the gespel, and have received letters at different times gratefully acknowledging the precious boon of the "holy books."

The abundant blessing of the Lord rested also upon our humble labors in the medical department. For several months the room was daily crowded with a wretched squalid group of impotent and sick people, much resembling a parish dispensary at home, and the power and goodness of the divinc Physician were signally displayed towards these at nome, and the power and goodness of the divince. Physician were signally displayed towards these poor wretched heathen, so that by the use of ordinary means, under his blessing, multitudes were restored in a few days from the most inveterate diseases. Having only a small stock of medicines we were soon brought into straits, and were obliged to buy, beg, and borrow wherever we could, and laid some beaver contributions on the private chests of some heavy contributions on the private chests of our friends. And here we would take occasion of gratefully acknowledging the kindness of Captain Coffin who cheerfully rendered us every assistance (and that not small) in his power, and has, from the first moment we became acquainted with him. proved a steady, useful, and kind triend. During a few weeks at first our visiters were mainly Ch nese; but the Lord stirred up in succession all the various nations that constitute the mingled population of this city; Cochin Chinese, Burmans, Peguans, Laos, and Cambojans came to us in turn, and numbers. And though we have mainly had to do with the poor, yet persons of all ranks from the prince to the peasant have also sought relief at our hands. Very lately the Lady of "Ma ha yo Ta," a Peguan nobleman who commanded the Siamese forces on the frontiers of Martaban during the late tient of ours and subsequently her husband also. Just now we have the children of two royal Cami bojan princes under our care.

ing the last two months our visiters have chiefly been Burmans and Peguans (or more properly Moans) and a while ago hardly any but Bur-man priests and nuns. This people reside here in considerable numbers, and have two or three different campongs and as many pagodas amply supplied with priests. In an excursion lately we visited one of these campongs, and were greeted in a most friendly manner by many of the poor people who had come to us for medicine, and were very kin received also by their priests, with whom we had a little broken conversation in Siamese. Having thus come much in contact with this people we teel much interested in their spiritual welfare and should be happy if we had the Burman Scriptures to put into their hands. We have just written to Dr. Judson acquainting him with these stray sheep of his, and requested a supply of spiritual food, which we will leaver to minister to them in his absence. Before closing this account, a few remarks on the nature and importance of this place as a missionary station may not be unsuitable.

The Chinese are the most prominent and efficient part of the whole population at Bangkok, and, as in all other places where they are formed in the East, form the life and spirit of the whole. Their number here is so overwhelming as to be sufficient to stamp their own name and character on the whol mass, so that a stranger might naturally enough suppose himself in a Chinese rather than a Siamese city. Indeed when compared with the scanty remat of Siamese, the vast multitude of them is atmost incredible to any but an eye witness, therefore for the better satisfaction of our friends I will give a copy of the last year's cessus below, made by the Siamese government. At first sight of it we were quite astonished; but as there is no conceivable

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No. 20, Cornhill, essay, by the tive to the Being D. F. A. S. &c.

amily Visitor, the y and interesting, y nausual degree. by mothers and other series of those

Mrs. Virginia

& WILLIAMS

FOR SCHOOLS mill, (late Mar

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IR & BREWSTER,

Last Volume of cs of Conversations

"Susannah," &c. 1st Am.edition.

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f.D. LL. D., pre-lasex South District equest.
, at the installation stor of Pine-street.
). D. Pastor of the

of Directors of me of America, it St.
day, May 17, 1829.
Church, Poston.
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the Association for
Aug. 13.

MEDICAL LEC. University will be-

Dr. CHANNING. ectures are admitted

INSTITUTION. uth College, Hanover, August, and continue

ie, Materia Medici L OLIVER, M. D. ral Philosophy. ERJ. HALE, A. M.

Arrangement. Keene, Bellows Falls,

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NCOCK, ER, 53 Merket Street, Gurnighing of Curtain furnishing of Curtains Communion Tables, Lin Hat Racks, Foot Benches

reason why they should overrate the Chinese and underrate themselves, and our own enlarged observation bears in its favor, we cannot reject it as incorrect. There are also numerous settlements of Chinese in the interior and along the coast which a missionary may readily communicate with from this station. The Junks passing to and from China, Cochin China, and Hainam, every year afford good opportunities of sending the Scriptures and tracts to various parts of the Empire and these several places. An average number of 150 of these vessels are thus annually employed. Others also vessels are thus annually employed. Others also are constantly moving to and fro amongst various islands of the Indian Archipelago, affording similar

facilities of communication with numerous scattered bodies of emigrant Chinese. Though we have been enabled to gain a footing here and to maintain it by the help of the Lord about six months, yet from the present critical state of affairs in Siam it is difficult to form any probable conjecture as to the future. However, we indulge the pleasing hope of its soon becoming an important and flourishing missionary station. Having been long enough here to manifest our intentions and the nature of our work, we trust when called to depart we shall leave a character behind us amongst all classes which may be of some advantage to those who come after us. And considering the timid and suspicious disposition of the Siamese this will not appear of small moment. Should however the present treaty with England be maintained and respected, this, under the blessing and protection of the Most High, will afford the best pledge of secu-rity to a missionary at Bangkok. And as our American brethren have already shown a bold, en-terprizing, missionary spirit and pushed far in this direction, we assure them we shall not be envious in seeing them pass the boundary line of Burmah and come forward to us, or advance towards Co-chin China or China. Whenever they come they shall have the right hand of fellowship and a hearty welcome in the name of the Lord from us, if still spared to labor here. Farewell. J. TOMLIN.

Population of Bangkok in 1828.

Bangkok, Feb. 20, 1829.

Chinese, (payi	ng ta	x)				310,000
Descendants of Chinese,						50,000
Cochin Chines	e.					1,000
Cambojans,			-			2,500
*Siamese,		-				8,000
Pegu (Moans)						5,000
Laos (lately en	me)					7,000
(old residents)						9,000
Burmans,						2,000
Tavoy,						3,000
Malays, -					*	3,000
Christians,						800

* The Talapoins, (priests) cannot be included in this estimate, for they alone probably exceed the number here given; from an account I lately saw, the Siamese priests are rated at 11,000.

MR. WOLFF'S

Last letter gives an account of his journey from Damietta to Cairo, and his frequent interviews with the inhabitants of the country through which he passed. Most of the way he was afflicted with illness, but still proclaimed Jesus Christ to such as came along side the boat, and distributed several Bibles. At Cairo, Nov. 9, he performed divine service in Italian, after which he baptized Joseph Numerofsky, a Jew, who had attended his sermons at Alexandria, and whom he had subsequently instructed. After the baptism was over, a Jew, Finzy by name, came forward abruptly, professing himself to be a mathematician, and desirated tism was over, a Jew, Finzy by name, came forward abruptly, professing himself to be a mathematician, and desired mathematical proofs of Christianity. Wolff asked him whether he did eat mathematically? Then he objected to the divinity of Christ, and was answered. Before they parted, a day was appointed for a public discussion, but when it came, Finzy did not make his appearance.—Wolff says, "The Jews at Constantinople have written hard stories about me to the Jews of Jerusalem and Egypt; they describe me to them as a man who bribes the Jews with thousands of piastres to become Christians." Mr. W. was hiring camels and making preparations to start for Jerusalem, via the Desert, on the 15th of December.

Rev. Mr. Petri gives an account of the baptism, at Lippstadt, of a Jewish family consisting of five persons, in the presence of a crowded congregation; no less than 40 Jews witnessed the ceremony, amongst whom was a woman of

witnessed the ceremony, amongst whom was a woman of 103 years of age, who came from her residence, about three miles distant for the purpose. The solemaity of the scene, as well as the discourse delivered on the occasion, made such an impression on the addience, both Jews and Christians, as will not soon be effaced. Individual instances of convergion and harding have converged and accompanies. conversion and baptism, have occurred, and are occurring on the continent, though the Jews as a body, still remain hardened in unbelief. Chr. Mir.

ORISSA, IN INDIA.

A Missionary Station near the Idol Juggernaut.

At the 59th annual meeting of the General Baptist Asso ciation, held at Loughborough, Eng. the following historical eketch of Orissa, was given in an address by the Rev. J. Peggs, late Missionary in Orissa. It exhibits a commendable zeal for Missions, amongst the General Baptists.

able zeal for Missions, amongst the General Baptists.

Mr. Peggs remarked, that Orissa was a maritime province about 300 miles in length and 200 miles in breadth, and in a north westerly direction approached within 50 miles of Calcutta. Its contiguity to that great emporium of Eugland's commercial influence was an interesting fact; but if possessed other peculiar claims. Orissa was to India wha Italy was to Europe, and Palestine to Asia. There were situated the temple of Juggernaut. From Calcutta to Madras was a distance of one thousand miles, and there was or a was a distance of one choissant mices, and there was no spot in that route of equal interest. He was not aware of a place, with the exception of a Gyah in the province of Behar, where the Hindoos went on a pilgrimage (to relieve the sonis of their relatives from purgatory) that presented so many attractions.—Allahabad on the Ganges, and Hurdevar (a place rather more celebrated for traffic than for religious regent) were places of ultrimage. ligious resort) were places of pilgrimage.

The fame of the temple of Juggernaut extended through

The fame of the temple of Juggernaut extended through the whole of Hindoostan, which contained a population of about 100,000,000 of souls. The system of idolatry had a great influence upon the population; and the name of Juggernaut was considered as valuable by myriads of Hindoos as the name of Jesus Christ by a Christian. Until this Society sent out its missionaries, no missionary ever held up his voice for a single month, much less for a year, at the strine of the great idol Juggernaut. In the year 1899 the subject of Missions was first agitated by the Secretary of the Society; and would any person then have believed that at the expiration of 20 years the Society would have had 20 missionary laborers engaged in their work?—Such, however, was the case. It was peculiarly important as connected with the propagation of Christianity in Hindoostan, China, Arabia, &c. that the spirit and the motives of the idolaters should be known, but it was infinitely more important with regard to the worship of Juggernaut. With these idolaters should be known, but it was infinitely more important with regard to the worship of Juggernaut. With these peculiar advantages, the missionaries of this Society were invested. Yes, they knew the various classes of the servants of Juggernaut,—they knew how often he was said to eat in a day, and what it cost to supply his table. They knew that the East India Company gave about £7000 per annum, to support that demoralizing and brutalizing system of idolatry! How important then for missionaries to be settled near this temple! Let Christian cherches be established not in the "Great North Road," but on the Great South Road, from Calcutta to Madras, and not, as Mr. Hall, of Leicester, had said, a farthing candle here, and another 500 miles off, but let them be established at the distance of every 20 miles. distance of every 20 miles.

Ten English or European individuals had been brought in-

Ten Engine or European individuals and item prought in-to the field of missionary operations in Orison. It was true that there was one exception,—one of the laborers was an American lady,* but that made the circumstance the more pleasing, because she had been no expense to the Society. In addition to this, five or six natives had been actively and beneficially employed.

* Mrs. Sutton, late Mrs. Colman.

SOUTH-AFRICA.

The Londou World, of July 15 says—We have this morning received the following extract from a private letter, dated Cape Towa, March 23, 1829. "I trust that the Missionary operations in South Africa will soon wear a brighter aspect than they have hitherto done; at all events, they will not be shackled by those arrangements of the local authorities, from which they have so often suffered. Our late Lieutenant Governor, Gen. Bourke, has immortalized him. Lieutenant Unvernor, Gen. pourse, assummentable impelf by his benevolent and vigorous efforts for meliorating the condition of the Aborigines, and promoting the objects of Christian missions; we have also the happiness of having a liberal and emightened man for a Governor in Sir Laurie Cole, and (what are still better) equitable laws administer-

ed, according to British institutions. What would you think of the Colonnial Secretary here, (Colonel Ball) giving as a toast, the other evening, at a public meeting, at which the Governor was present, 'The Liberty of the

OPINIONS OF THE COLONISTS AT LIBERIA. Mrs. Amelia Roberts, who resided for several years in Petersburg, Va. distinguished among her class for intelligence, moral character, and industrious habits, by which she had been enabled to place herself in comfortable circumstances, and who embarked in the Harriet for Liberia, by the return of that yessel, thus expresses her views of the Colony, in a letter to a gentleman in Virginia. The utmost confidence, we know, may be placed upon this testimony. She says:

She says:

"I can inform you of very little concerning the colony, as I have been here but a short time; but I see every thing carried on here as it is in the United States. I am, Sir, much pleased with the country, and have not the least desire to the white people for sending me, and my friends to the benighted laud of Africa, and hope that God will bless every one that put in the least mite to assist us away. We have unfortunately lost our Agent and the Rev. Mr. Payne, from Richmood. The loss of our Agent has been much bemoaned by the colonists."

Richmoad. The loss of our Agent has been much bemoaned by the colonists."

The Rev. George M'Gill, a coloured Methodist preacher, formerly of Baltimore, has just returned from the Colony, after having resided in it for two years, to accompany his family to that place. We have conversed with him on almost every subject relating to the affairs and prospects of the Colony. He is a person of great good sense, and irreproachable character. Many respectable coloured people in Baltimore, have, we understand, waited anxiously, to receive from his own lips, the opinions, which after an intimate acquaintance with the condition of the Colony, he has seriously and soberly adopted Indeed, it was not merely for his own satisfaction, but for that of his friends also, that he visited Liberia. In a conversation with the writer of this, Mr. M'Gill remarked, that "the best square in the city of Baltimore, if offered to him, would not, under present circumstances, be sufficient to induce him to remain in this country." A writer in the Baltimore Gazette, who takes a deep interest in the plan and proceedings of the Colonius in Solonius in Marchine in Mr. M'Gill Peners.

this country." A writer in the Baltimore Gazette, who takes a deep interest in the plan and proceedings of the Colonization Soc'y, speaking of Mr. M'Gill's Report, observes:

"I have come back [he said] for my wife and children; and I am satisfied that Africa is the place for me and mine, and all others of my colour, who will go there with common industry and perseverance. Nothing would induce me to remain in America." In reply to our questions, he then entered into such a detail of circumstances as fully justified his opinions and conduct. The mortality, he said, was comparatively trifling in most voyages—and could be traced, very generally, to the imprudence of the convalescents, who, anxions to be getting forward, make exertions which bring on a relapse, a second and third, and sometimes even a fourth time, before it carries them off. In most instances common care, when convalescing, will prevent mortality. common care, when convalescing, will prevent mortality
Dr. Randall's case, as he reported it to us—and he was on
who nursed him through his illness—illustrates his idea. Rep

LONDON ANNIVERSARY.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. [Prepared for the Christian Watchman from the London World.]

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held at Spafields Chapel, on Thursday, June 18th. The Meeting having sung the hymn commencing, "Salvation, O! the joyful sound."

W. B. Gurney, Esq. took the chair. The Rev. Mr.

W. B. Gurney, Esq. took the chair. The Rev. Mr. Mann prayed.
Mr. Gurney then said, that it had been determined to dispense with the customary vote of thanks. It was the privilege of those engaged in conducting the Society's affairs to be so occupied, and they had determined not to receive from each other any expressions of gratitude. If any other person, however, rendered assistance to the Society, the Committee would be most happy to tender to them their acknowledgements; but to be immediately engaged in the cause of Missions was in itself a sufficient reward.

The Rev. John Dyer then proceeded to read the Annual Report, comprising a summary of intelligence from the various stations connected with the Society both in the East and West Indies. It noticed, among a variety of other particulars, the recent death of two Missionaries; Mr. Burton, at Digah, and Mr. Chater, of Ceylon. It stated also, the opposition which the Society lad net with in Jamaica, and the remarkable success which had attended the cause there, upwards of twelve thousand persons being in connexion with the various churches in that Island. There has been a decline in the receipts for general purposes of about £500; and as the expensive of the Society, in its various depart.

upwards of twelve thousand persons being in connexion with the various churches in that Island. There has been a decline in the receipts for general purposes of about £500; and as the expenses of the Society, in its various departments, have been unavoidably on the same scale as before, the result is that, besides other engagements to a very considerable amount which must shortly be met, the balance against the Society, on its general account of disbursements actually made, has advanced to upwards of £1800.

The Committee feel it imperative upon them to direct the immediate and carnest attention of their friends at large to the pecuniary situation of the Society. It is evident that we are brought to a crisis, at which some decisive measures must be adopted. While complaints have been uttered, both at home and abroad, because additional stations were not occupied, and additional laborers sent forth, it will be seen that the most unremitting and painful exertions have been required in order to keep up the previously existing scale of operations.—Either means must be found to augment the funds of the Society, or those operations must immediately be contracted. And can we, with an approving conscience, and as in the sight of God, resolve on the latter alternative? Must we consider the sum of nine or ten thousand pounds, not a fourth part of what is contributed to several of the kindred institutions of our native land, the highest point to which our annual resources can extend? While we are surrounded with so much that is encouraging on every side, and our fellow Christians are addressing themselves with redoubled energy to the work of the Lord, shall we alone grow weary of the toil, and retire ingloriously from the field? Assuredly, no reasons for despondency can be found in either of those extensive scenes of labor in which our Missionary brethren are engaged.—In the East, you have a body of tried and faithful men, none of whom receive more than is barely sufficient for the wants of thereives and their families, w than is barely sufficient for the wants of thereselves and their tion is correly summers for the wants of themselves and their families, while others, in addition to their gratuitous efforts in diffusing the knowledge of Christ among the heathen, con-tribute to the common cause on a scale which, if it were generally imitated at home, would effectually relieve the Sogeneralty initiated at home, won the control release the con-ciety from all its embarrassments. These brethren assure us, that they feel nothing so disheartening as the want of

After the Report was read, addresses were made by a arge number of gentlemen. Rev. J. Dixon of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, made an admirable address on this occasion. We give a part of his remarks below; not because they are the best that were made, but because they evince a spirit of liberality, and freedom from bigotry, which

is too rarely found amongst professors.

I was pleased with your excellent Report; but I much regretted to learn from it, that you were deficient £4000, in your funds. I perceive that you call your state to-day a crisis; and I suppose your Secretary thinks it is a dreadful, a boding, a melancholy crisis. I suppose he thinks that he adoomed to see the midnight gloom darkening; and that he is doomed to see the midnight gloom darkening the prospects of the Society. But this crisis has arrived just in the right time. We have lately seen other crisis are: our (the Methodist) Society had one recently, and we made so vigorous, business-like efforts to remedy it, that they surceeded. You have a sort of commercial famine; but are you on the lowest step? Is your credit irretrievable? No: British genius will find a remedy. You have a met together, you have as in committee, and you have des too rarely found amongst professors. met together, you have sat in committee, and you have de termined on this course of resuscitation. You have deliberated, and have decided on one mode of remodying this criss. You have done right. You have acted in a business like manner. We did the same, and we had an increase of erated, and have decided on one mode of remedying this crisis. You have done right. You have acted in a business-like manner. We did the same, and we had an increase of our resources in the following year. A gentleman at one of our meetings, made a proposition that our friends should double their gifus, and the result was, that instead of a collection of £17 as on the former year, the amount of £70 was contributed. I make to you the same proposition: I say, let us double our pecuniary aid: I say, let us do this at once: let us do it to-day. The Baptist Missionary Society must not go back. It has set an example of missionary effort and missionary zeal to the Christian world, and it must not retrograde. It was the first regularly organized missionary institution, and it must be supported. If it be not, we shall lose the morning star, the brightest planet of our horizon. Would it not be a pleasure to raise this Institution to its proper, its original elevation? Then let us indulge in this high satisfaction—let us support by all our means, this excellent Society; let us at once double our contributions, and thus shall we raise it to honor and to happiness.

veral generous proffers of pecuniary assistance were made; and among the rest, Rev. J. Dver said, that his situation, as Secretary, had introduced him to the friendship of many persons in various parts of the country, and he would undertake, on their behalf, to produce 200/, to aid the cause.

After several other donations had been announced, making the whole sum engaged for, upwards of three thousand one hundred pounds, the meeting sang, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and separated, highly delighted at what they had witnessed.

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1829.

FREE-MASONRY, ONCE MORE.

On Tuesday evening of last week, an adjourned meeting was held at the Common Council Room in this city, "for the purpose of investigating the subject of Free Masonry. the purpose of the meaning the amplet of Free Masons,
those Secretary. The chairman of a committee previously appointed for the purpose, reported resolutions, after introductory remarks. The meeting was addressed by Mr. A. Walker, Judge Dexter of Michigan, (son of the late Hon. S. Dexter of this city,) and John D. Williams, Esq. The resolutions were passed by a very great majority. A com-mittee of twelve respectable gentlemen was appointed, call-ed the Suffolk Committee, to exercise a general supervision of this subject, and call another meeting whenever they deem

" Mr. George Denny remarked, that in order to ascertain the freedom of the press in Boston, in relation to the subject of Free Masonry, he would offer the following resolution: Resolved, that the Secretary of this meeting be instructed to request the Editors of the different newspapers in this city to insert the resolutions and proceedings of this seeting. Voted unanimously to adopt the said resolu

The resolutions are similar to those usually adopted by Auti-Masons, and show that a large number of our respected fellow citizens and friends, believe Free Masonry to be a wicked and dangerous institution; in which op they agree with many others whose views have been before published. We find, however, no new evidence in these proceedings, as an inducement to enter into the discussion matter contrary to our purpose which is already known. As to the "freedom of the press in relation to the subject," it will be "ascertained," so far as we are oncerned, by our declining the request. In what does the freedom" of a press consist? Is it not in the conductors' being able and disposed to regulate it according to their own views of duty, unbiased either by one party or its opponent? Is not that press free "in relation to the subject of Free Masonry," which does not stand in awe of the fraternity on the one hand, or bend to the force of the Anti-Masonic tempest on the other?

We will here just notice the argument of the Western In-telligencer, published some weeks ago, in regard to the course pursued by this paper and the Vermont Chronicle n this subject. The editor says, that the reasons assigne for keeping the Masonie question out of our columns, w have imposed silence upon us in reference to Popery, if we had lived and published religious newspapers in the days of Lother and Calvin;—isasmuch as the proceedings of the Inquisition were secret, good men differed in their views, &c. &c. There is plausibility in this comparison; but, as we

think, no solidity. There are several respects in which the cases are not parallel. In the first place, that was a case of infinitely greater importance. The faith of the gospel, the existence and prevalence of true religion itself in the whole world, the salvation of millions of souls in that and all oming generations, were pending on the question, whether Popery was the only rue religion, or a system of gross cor-ruption. Now, admitting the worst that is alleged against Masonry, it has never been and can never he the mother of spiritual abominations after this manner. If any pions men are in bondage within its lodges, Jerusalem itself is free and totally distinct, and car extend herself independently through out the world. In the next place, good men differed in the days of the Reformation, as to known principles, and acknowledged practices, whether they were right or wrong: the dispute now is, as to matters of fact-the evidence within our reach is contradictory and unsatisfactory, and we have no way of settling points if we undertake it.spiritual alarm in the midst of a world involved in profound piritual ignorance; there was need of great effort to conince men of the grossest errors. Anti-Masons appeal to an intelligent community, in broad day light. If they have found evils to expose, let them simply exhibit them and their object is attained. The whole church militant need not go on a crusade to help them. Lastly, there is in the presen case great danger of introducing greater evils by eradica-ting a less; we mean, if the process shall continue that of popular heat and violence. We still insist, that there is no need of convulsing the community and the church, or of

etting one portion against another in battle array. If any suppose that impartiality requires us to admit these proceedings of an Anti-Masonic meeting, because we gave hearing to the other side by inserting the letter of the Thetford Masons in the Recorder of May 14th, this is our reply. That letter was the first document we had published r the Masons-and we allowed their claim, because we had before published the recantations of seceders and other articles on the Anti-Masonic side. We intended the publication of that letter as a final balancing of the account and the exclusion of the whole subject from our columns. We have since refused to insert the proceedings of several lodges in Maine, in joint meeting, and handed them over to the Palladium. We could not now publish for our Boston friends, and be just to those before excluded. Neutrality is our course, and shall be free and independent of both pursuing it. As the "Anti-Ma Herald" is now revived, and the "Free Press" continu by our side, there is the less need that the Recorder should be diverted from its original purposes.

"A TRULY GLORIOUS DEED."

There is an extravagance in the use of language coming into vogue in our religious papers, which is far from comporting with the simplicity of the gospel. The above expression has stood in several journals at the head of a paragraph, which gives an account of the last will of a gentleman in Maryland emancipating his slaves. Now we hold that the gentleman only did an act of simple justice; late oo, after he had long held his fellow men in unrighteous bondage. The act which makes an African a slave, is totally and absolutely unjust. No lapse of ages, or descent of estates, or legal enactments, can make that white which eternal truth and rectitude have denominated black. We allow, that of two evils we should choose the less, when one or the other is unavoidable; therefore, a general emancipation of the slaves in this country, without prov for them when free, would be a curse to the slaves themselves and therefore wrong. But the unwilling holder will certainly rejoice, when he can set them free in circum ces that shall make their freedom a blessing. He will feel that he is himself free from the hard necessity that was laid upon him, and rejoice to break every yoke and unbind every ourden. His "deed," compared with those of the avaricion oppressor, is worthy of commendation; but those epithets are misapplied to it, which are almost exclusively appropri ated to the works and attributes of Deity. The man who honestly mays his debte, is more worthy of commends tion than one who riots in profusion on the property of other men; but he is not trumpeted forth as having done an act of exalted and godlike charity. A spirit of vain glory will oon be excited in the churches, if they sanction the awarding of wholesalc praise, and boast of that which it was but their duty to do.

Acor & Acortos.

The Trumpel speaks of Professor Stuart's Essay on these words, as "palpably deficient in respect either to argument or ingenuity."—We regard this remark of a Universalist as a high commendation. It is agreed, that the "argument" of Mr. S. is neither complicated nor wonderfully profound, for the very simple reason that the subject neither requires nor admits it; but then it is an argument which a child may understand. The essay displays no und ingenuity," because the occarion did not call for it. The writer had only to search diligently for the ese of important words, to arrange them and comment upon them acco to their plain and undeniable import, and show their bearing on that great point the future destination of the soul. " In

aity" is called into exercise, when men wish to get rid of the obvious meaning of the sacred oracles; when they are obliged to drag up some hidden sense from the depths of mysticism, or to "wrest the scriptures" for some particular purpose. It is the glory of the most learned and profound terpreter of the Bible, that he sits down with babes in knowledge at Christ's feet, and asks with reverence and docility what God has said.

PHILANTHROPIST & INVESTIGATOR.

We exceedingly regret to perceive, that the publication of this paper is suspended for the present, through the embar-rasments of the Publisher; and that the Editor is unable at once to secure the establishment in his own hands. We sincerely hope that help will arise from some quarter—for the Philanthropist has long been a faithful laborer in the cause of Temperance and General Morality; and Mr. Goodell, after many labors and sucrifices in a kindred course at Providence, has in a few months raised the Philanthropist at trovidence, has in a new months raised the rainathropiat to a standing among periodicals which it has never before attained. On this point it gives us pleasure to quote the opinions of competent judges, who we presume are also impartial. The first paragraph is from the Worcester Yeoman, itself a staunch friend of morality-the second is from the

there a statuted trees of morally—the second is from the HartfordObserver, a religious paper. Others might be added.

"The Philanthropist and Investigator, a paper published in Boston, and devoted to the cause of Temperance and Morality, is suspended for the present. We hope arrange-ments for its revival will be made, for it has been the instrument of much good in our country. It was the first paper that enlisted in this cause, and has been supported thus far without the aid of any society or association for the purpose."

pose."

"The National Philanthropist is to be suspended for the present. We trust the suspension, will be only temporaty, as we regard it as one of the best conducted papers with which we exchange. The Editor has with great independence and ability advocated the cause of Temperance and those good institutions and principles on which the welfare and safety of our country depend."

POPULAR EDUCATION.

We had the pleasure of attending last week a small but imated meeting in this city, for conference on this interesting and growing theme. Gentlemen were present from different and distant parts of the country. Resolutions were passed and have been published, concerning Infant Schools, Primary Schools and Lyceums, which are intended to invite public attention to a few prominent points. We regret the necessity of postponing the proceedings till next week.

AMERICAN UNITARIANISM.

Most of our readers have some knowledge of a pamphlet, sublished in the spring of 1815, and entitled "American Unitarianism; or a brief History of the Progress and present state of the Unitarian Churches in America"—the same which was reviewed in the Panoplist, and which led to the controversy between Drs. Worcester and Channing. Previous to the publication of the review in the Panoplist, this amphlet was reviewed in the Boston Patriot, a noted potical paper of that period.* From this review in the Patriot, of which very little is now known, we present our readers with the following extracts. The writer evidently was a Unitarian, and, it should seem, was connected with one of the Unitarian congregations of the city. His object in writing was doubtless a political one-with which we. at present, have no concern. But in promoting this object, he incidentally exposes the policy of the Unitarian clergy of that period, particularly their concealment, a point which now is strenuously denied, but the proof of which is clear

that period, particularly their concealment, a point which now is stremously denied, but the proof of which is clear and abundant as the light of noon.

"The interesting pamphlet of which we now propose to give our readers a short account, is made up of extracts from Mr. Belsham's memoirs of the venerable Lindsey."—The writer proceeds with a high encomium upon Dr. Priestley and Mr. Lindsey. "Two men better adapted by the primitive simplicity and apostolic sanctity of their lives, by soundness and depth of judgment, extent, solidity and variety of learning, and martyr-like constancy to their principles, to become the founders of a new sect, one age could hardly be expected to produce."—"The life of Lindsey," says the reviewer, "has-been written by his friend and disciple Mr. Belsham, who may now be considered the head of the Unitarians in England. In the course of his work, he was led almost unavoidably to give some account of the state of the Unitarian sect in this country. The friends of religious liberty in England, have always looked with a friendly and worship, and the "truth has no obstacles to overcome, but what are found in the natural dispositions of mankind."—"Among other sects, which either the love of novelty or the progress of truth has given birth to, the Unitarians have found a tranquil and honorable establishment among us. Their origin is, however, of recent date, and their numbers small, being chiefly confined to Boston and the neighbouring towns. The sect has progressed with an unostentatious, noiseles, and, as is thought by some, rapid pace, and it has attracted so little observation till within a short time, that we know of no history of its progress, yet published, so complete as the little tract before us. Curiosity seems to have been more excited by this sect abroad, than among ourselves. Mr. Belsham views it with favor and affection, as the hopeful oflapring of the Unitarian church of England.

Mr. Belsham views it with favor and affection, as the hope-ful offspring of the Unitarian church of England.

The materials from which he has compiled his history consist briefly of letters from his Unitarian friends in this neighborhood. Of these lee hus made a free use—a use which, for some reasons which we profers not understand, has been thought improper. We see nothing in the work which does not appear perfectly harmless; nothing that can give uneasiness, except perhaps to a single individual." "It is a fact, however, that the work no sooner arrived here than it was STUDIOUSLY CONCEALED. But a few copies were received, and the circulation of these was confined to a received, and the circulation of these was conjunct to a small number of select individuals. The effort to suppress the circulation of the work, as might naturally be expected, proved ineffectual, and only tended to heighten curiosity. On a careful perusul, we can find but one motive for this suppression, viz. that the Unitarians who are principally confined to Boston and its vicinity, ARE NOT YET PREPARED FOR AN OPEN AND EXPLICIT AVOWAL OF THEIR SETTIMENTS."

The reviewer here quotes Mr. Belsham, speaking of the THEIR SESTIMENTS. tess of the Bostonians in avowing their faith.

If Unitarianism has made such progress, he very pertinently asks, "WHY DO NOT THE CLERGY OPENLY PROFESS AND TEACH THE TENETS OF THEIR BELIEF." We may be permitted to inquire, whether it may not, in reasoning on this subject, safely be assumed as an axion, that every part of revealed truth is important to the moral and religious verifare of mankind? If so, the motives must be very powerful, that can deler a faishful pastor from plainly and fully teaching the whole truth of the word of God, according to the best of his knowledge."

The reviewer here considers the excuse urged by Mr. Wells for the reserve of the Boston clergy "that a controversy in the present state of public opinion, would rather impede than accelerate the march of the Unitarian cause. He quotes also the apology offered by Mr. Belsham: "Can it reasonably be expected of a body of clergy, nursed in the lap of ease and affluence, and placed in a station of such high secular consideration and comfort as that of the ministers of Boston, that they should come forward, and by an open profession of unpopular truth, voluntarily risk the loss of all their temporal dignity and comfort, and incur the contempt and enmity of many who are now their warmest admirers and friends!"

The writer then proceeds, "Whether Mr. Belsham or Mr. Wells has accounted for the reserve of the Boston ministers

contempt and enmity of many who are now their warmest admirrers and friends?"

The writer then proceeds, "Whether Mr. Belsham or Mr. Wells has accounted for the reserve of the Boston ministers on the most satisfactory principles; whether it results from a persuanion that the beat way of propagating truth, is by saying as little as possible about it, as Mr. Wells seems to think; or whether, as Mr. Belsham hints, we are to look for the cause in an apprehension of losing occasionally a good dinner; we shall not take upon ourselves to determine. We may however feel pretty sure, that it does not spring from any particular objection to controversy, as such, when it does not put at laxard their 'high secular consideration and temporal dignity,' and especially, when it might perhaps increase these; nor from any poculiar and unusual delicacy to the feeling of an opposite party. We think we may satily infer so much, from the fact, that political questions are discussed with great freedom, and with quite as liberal an use of the vituperation style, as comports with the decency and moderation expected from the pulpit. This free indulgence in political controversy is not even confined to the sermon; insonuech as we remember that a leading federal paper, on a certain occasion, extolled a Boston elergyman for addressing his audience in a prayer, eminently distinguished, not only for eloquance, but for depth of political segectly.

While such latitude is allowed in political discussion, we

gacity.

While such latitude is allowed in political discussion, we are informed by Mr. Wells, that the Unitarian controversy is seldom or never introduced into the pulpit, except of the Chapel church. And yet, without being very positive on the

* See the Boston Patriot for May 13, 1815.

subject, we cannot understand why the pulpit is not as suitable a place for the discussion of the important doctrines of Christian theology, as for ticklish and thorny questions of party politics. The practice is however against us, nor do we mean to deny that very sound reasons may be given for it; that it may, for some reasons that have not occurred to us, be altogether suitable and proper for a Christian pastor to abstain from meddling with the great and essential doctrines of revealed truth, that he may devote more time and study to topics of political strife. It may, for aught we know, for we would haxard no positive opinion on the subject,—it may be more important to the spiritual welfare of men's souls, to be rightly instructed as to the constitutionality of the embargo, and the priority of the French or English depredations on our commerce, than to know whether they are to worship their Saviour as the second person of the Trinity; to reverence him as an angelic spirit; or regard him as a mere man. Elaborate disquisitions on the nature of offensive or defensive war, may perhaps have more spiritual edification, than a didactic discourse on the atonement. A Christian assembly, may reasonably feel some curiosity to hear explained the nature of the operations of the Holy Spirit on the hearts of believers, but not be so deeply interested as in knowing the extent of Bonaparte's influence on the cabinet at Warhington. A commentary on the nintt chapter of the epixtle to the Romans is doubtless a suitable and proper exercise for a Sunday morning; but it may not be near so edifying, as a critique on a report of Mr. Monroe, or a message of Mr. Madison. Simple and honest country Christians might be pleased with an ingenious discourse, reconciling the apparent difference between St. Paul and St. James on the subject of salvation by faith; but an illuminated congregation of Boston would doubtless be far more pleased with a disquisition which proved that the language of Washington's legacy on the subject of local and s

LITERARY RECORD.

LITERARY RECORD.

Harvard College.—The address of Judge Story, at his inauguration as Dane Professor of Law, is highly commended.—The graduates on Wednesday were 57; vin. Joseph Angier, Elbridge-Gerry Austin, Reuben Bates, George Tyler Bigelow, William Brigham, John-Parker Bullard, William-Henry Channing, James-Freeman Clark, Edwin Conant, Frederick-William Crocker, Edward-Linzee Cunningham, Benjamin-Robbins Curtis, Curtis Cutler, George-Thomas Davis, Jona. T. Davis, Nathaniel-Foster Derby, Samuel Devens, Nicholas Devereaux, George-Humphrey Devereaux, Chas. Fay, William E. Foster, Francis-Angustus Foxeroft, Joel Giles, William Gray, Charles L. Hancock, Oliver W. Holmes, John Hubbard, Solomon M. Jenkins, Albert Locke, Josiah-Quincy Loring, Samuel May, Henry-Blake McLellan, Horatio-Cook Meriam, Edward-Patrick Milikea, Isaac-Edward Morze, Benjamin Pierce, George-William Phillips, George-Washington Richardson, Andrew Ritchie, Chandler Robbins, James-Dutton Russell, Howard Sargent, Samuel-Francis Smith, Edward-Dexter Sohier, Charles-Storer Storrow, James Thurston, John Rogers Thurston, Samuel-Francis Flownsend, Josiah Kendall Waite, Joshua Ward, Ezra Weston, James Humphrey Wilder, Benjamin-Pollard Winslow, William Young.

The following was the order of exercises:

1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin. Charles Fay, Cambridge.

2. A Conference. "Novels formed upon Fashionable,

bridge.

2. A Conference. "Novels formed upon Fashionable, Humble, and Sea Life." Francis Augustus Foxcroft, Cambridge; Charles Lowell Hancock, Boston; Joshua Ward,

Salem.

3. A Colloquial Discussion. "An active Profession, as injuring or assisting the Efforts of a Literary Man." William Henry Channing, Cambridge; James Freeman Clarke,

Boston.
4. A Conference. "The Efforts to abolish War, Dueling, and Abuses of Controversy." Curtis Cutler, Lexington; Solomon Martin Jenkins, Easton, (Md.;) Albert Locke, Ashby.
5. A Colloquial Discussion. "The comparative Influ-

Locke, Ashby.

5. A Colloquial Discussion. "The comparative Influence of Governments and Individuals in effecting great public Improvements." James Taylor, Leominster; Geo. Tyler Bigelow, Watertown.

6. An Essay. "Incorporating Historical Truth with Fiction." George William Phillips, Boston.

7. A Conference. "Natural, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History, considered in relation to the Tendency of each to improve and elevate the Intellectual Faculty."—George T. Davis, Sandwich; Josiah Quincy Loring, Boston; Samuel R. Townsend, Waltham; Edwin Conant Sterling.

8. A Philosophical Discussion. "The Influence of Lord Bacon's Writings on the Progress of Knowledge." Samuel Devens, Charlestown; William Brigham, Grafton.

9. A Poem. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Cambridge.

10. A Literary Discussion. "An Author's writing many Books, or resting his Fame upon a few." Samuel Francis Smith, Boston; James Thurston, Exeter.

11. A Dissertation. "The Encouragement to Young Men to educate themselves exclusively or chiefly for high Political Offices." Edward Linzee Cunningham, Boston.

12. A Forensic Disputation. "Whether the Inequalities of Genius in different Countries be owing to Moral Causes." Joel Giles, Townsend; Chandler Robbins, Roxbury.

13. A Dissertation. "Originality of Thought, supposed to be necessarily lessened as the World grows older."—George Humphrey Devereaux, Salem.

14. A Forensic Disputation. "Whether inflicting Capital Punishments publicly has any tendency to diminish Crime." Benjamin Peirce, Cambridge; James Humphrey Wilder, Hingham.

15. An Oration in English. "The Character of Lord

Crime." Benjamin Petrce, Cambridge; James Humphrey Wilder, Hingham.

15. An Oration in English. "The Character of Lord Bacon." Benjamin Robbins Curtis, Cambridge.

16. A Dissertation. "Modes of publishing, circulating, and perpetuating Literary Works in different Ages and Countries." William Gray, Boston.

17. An Oration in English. "The Diversities of Character." Charles Storer Storrow, Boston.

By Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts. 1. An Oration in English. "Literary Justice." Mr. imothy Walker.
2. A Valedictory Oration in Latin. Mr. John Ham

2. A Vale The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. rancis Wayland, of Brown University, that of Ll. D. n Judge Cranch, of Washington City, and that of A. M. n Daniel Treadwell and Charles Sprague, Esqs. of this city. About twenty gentlemen, ahamas of the University,

on Daniel Treadwell and Charles Sprague, Esqu. of this city. About twenty gentlemen, alumni of the University, received the degree of A. M. and 12 others that of M. D. On Thursday, was held the anniversary of the Massachusetts Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa. The Rev. C. Francis, of Watertown, spoke an oration of two hours and ten minutes in length. Mr. Charles Sprague, of this city, delivered a poem on Curiosity, which is said to have been worthy of the high poetic talents of the author.

Harvard College.—About 70 pupils have been admitted the new Freshman Class. Dartmouth College.-The Annual Commencement was

Dartmonth College.—The Annual Commencement was holden on Wednesday, 19th inst. The exercises by the Students were as follows:

A Salutatory Oration in Latin, by Ira A. Eastman, Gilmantown.—A Declamation—"Custom as connected with the choice of a course of life," by Freman Converse, Stafford, Conn.—A Philosophical Disputation—"Has the Earth been created more than zix thousand years?" Charles G. Parsons, Rye; David Stowell, St. Johnsbory.—A Declamation—"The claims of our own History on American Scholars," Nathaniel Wilson, Haverhill—An Oration in English—"Moral defects of English Poetry," Peter Clark, Francestown.—An Oration in English—"Moral obligations connected with they gith of suffrage," Charles W. Woodman, Rochester.—A Literary Disputation—"Has History been improved by the rejection of fictitious orations!" Silas C. Walker, Boscawen, Haven Ladd, Portsmouth—A Forensick Disputation—"Have errors in Philosophy of tener resulted from the want of Genius than from its efforts!"—Joseph M. Glidden, Northfield, Moses. G. Hazeltine, Pembroke.—A Dialogue—"A scene between an ancient Philosopher and an early Christian,"—Charles G. Burnham Dunbarton; James M. Evarts, Claremont.—An Oration in English—"Hiportant offices of the Imagination," by Arthur Livermore, Holdermass.—An Oration in Greek—"The Gongon of Hesiod," by Charles F. Elliot, Amherst.—Theogony of Hesiod," by Charles F. Elliot, Amherst.—Theogony of Hesiod," by Charles F. Elliot, Amherst.—Through the Suita, Exeter.—An Oration in English—"The Kantean Philosophy," by Hamilton Smith, Durham.—A Declamanton—"Influence of the Stoical Philosophy in forming the Roman claracter," by Keadrick Metcalf, Newport.—An Oration in English—"Effects of contention for Office on unational character," by Wilson Ward, Andorer, Ms., a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts.—A Valedictory Oration in English—"Effects of contention for Office on unational character," by Wilson Ward, Andorer, Ms., a candidate for the degree of A. B. was conferred on 31, that of A. More, and that of M. D.

On Tuesday, an Oration ical Society, by C. F. E. A. Eastman; Social Friently, by D. H. Allen. T

AMHERS The Commencement of To celerated on Wednesday to The degree of A. B. was guideness, viz.:—John Fox Bodget, Thomas Boutelle, vin Eddredge, Charles Forther Goodell, John Grah feries Hubbard, William Jenks, Franklin Jones, Jo Giles Leach, Daniel Brews J. Matthews, Samuel Mar Giles Leach, Daniel Brews well Matthews, Samuel Mar Nash, jr. Wm. Francis Ne Wyman Parker, Justin Po Riggs, Edmund Peter Russe Vernon Smith, John C. Tho The exercises of the Stu Yernon Smith, John C. Ino.
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Oration. "Symmetricty addresses. Stillman
Oration. "The influ-ture." Mr. Francis Fell

University of Verma mencement consisted ent the conferring of degrees not, however, be inferre not, however, be interred usage on such occasions, modern languages is ne contrary, they constitute ject of pursuit; and man have read the languages at other seminaries have

University of Georgia, to ago. This Institution and degree of Bachelor of Maddell having determi-the University, the Rev. From the circular of

From the circular of are at present ninety pur expenses for forty wee light, washing and room only 60 dollars. For the dents when admitted can but 50 dollars. Oneida Institute

Oneida Institute of Whitesborough, N. Y. took took place on the I satisfactory. Among the young Seneca Chief, wh W. Recorder says, the scientific instruction, has attracting the public attemplation to erect a winter. The farm and

Generous offer.—Tings and grounds in Mic Capt. Partridge, as the institution, have offered the Methodist Episcopa the Methodist Episcopa of a college or universit The buildings, which and the grounds are the lars. They are, hower are given gratuitously munity raise an addition dowment of the college tion Oct. 1, 1830. She methodist Church under for the eatablishmens for the eatablishmens and the college tion of the c town would be the loca offer promptly complied ference must sustain as York should found its of bly be given to Wilbra use of New Englander Mrs. Isabella Smith Graham, has establish in Georgetown, District

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September 1 Septem tercises by the Stu-A. Eastman, Gilas connected with an Converse, Staffa"Has the Earth cars ?" Charles G. Staffay on American III—An Oration in Poetry," Peter English—" Moral suffrage," Charles Disputation—"Has fictitious orations?" and Portsmouth—in Philosophy of an from its efforts?" see: G. Haushline, stween an ancient. There G. Burnhaum in agination, by Articon—in Greek—"The Elliot, Amherst—an Philosophy," by tion—in Influence of opment of unlents, in English—"The Ancients," Iral Oration—in Western States in Western States in Chase, Washington, aster of Arts.—An oration for Office on , Andover, Ma., a., —A Valedictory (Chamon.)

on 31, that of A. M.
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of Meredith, N.H.;
lius, of Andover, Ms.

On Toesday, an Oration was delivered before the Theo-oration Society, by C. F. Elliot; the Phi Sigma Society, by A. Eastman; Social Friends, by H. Smith; United Fra-mit, by D. H. Allen. The Orators were members of the

vacancy in the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth Col-casioned by the resignation of the Hon. Elijah Paine tout, has been filled by the election of the Hon. Sum-plard of Boston.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

The Commencement of this flourishing Institution was elebrated on Wednesday the 26th ult.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on thirty-nine young guisenen, viz.:—John Foster Allen, Asher Bliss, Harvey Bliss, Charles Forbush, Benjamis Franklin Foster, in Edredge, Charles Forbush, Benjamis Franklin Foster, ther Goodell, John Graham, Moses Billings Green, Jeffers Hall, Fordyce Harrington, George Hubbard, Ochus Graham, Moses Billings Green, Jeffers Hall, Fordyce Harrington, George Hubbard, Ochus Green, Hall, Franklin Jones, John Keep, David Tappan Lane, Gles Leach, Daniel Brewster Lyman, Henry Lyman, Samel Mathews, Sunuel Muxwell, Stillman Moody, Simeon Yosh, F. Wm. Francis Nelson, Alvah C. Page, Benjamin Wman Parker, Justin Perkins, Jeremiah Pomroy, Elias Egg, Edmund Peter Russell, Ezekiel Russell, Clark Sibley, (2007) Smith, John C. Thompson, James Franklin Warner. The exercises of the Students were as follows:—Salutatory Oration in Latin, ThomasBoutelle, Leominster, Essays. "The distinctions of society, as affected by slith, talents, and moral worth." Vernon Smith, Stursley, Asher Blies, West Fairlee, Vt. Benjamin F. Ster, Hanoeer, N. H.
Dissertation. "Monuments in commemoration of illusons persons and events." Benj. W. Parker, Reading, Oration. "The deficiencies of history." John Keep, *Jonath.
Essay. "Plagiarism." Charles Forbush, Upton.

Joneon.

Essay. "Plagiarism." Charles Forbush, Upton.
Dissertation. "The learning of Burke." Franklin
Jaes. Royalston.
Vallosophical Discussion. "Eloquence, as affected by
setal and moral philosophy." Giles Leach, BridgewaLar. Fordyce Harrington, Oakham.
Oration. "Style of writing." Wm. F. Nelson, Amherst.
Essay. "The moral courage of John Knox." Henry
Lyman, Northampton.

threek Oration. Elias Riggs, Mendham, N. J.
Disputation. "Has our country more to fear from pa-

Jaman, Northampton.

Greek Oration. Elias Riggs, Mendham, N. J.

Disputation. "Has our country more to fear from polical factions, than from a diversity of religious opinions?"

George Hubbard, "Brimfield. John C. Thompson, Heath.

Oration. "The danger of innovation under the name of impovement." Justin Perkins, West Springfield.

Colloquy. "Popular superstitions." Samuel Matthews, Eathampton. Erasmus D. Eldredge, Groton.

Philosophical Oration. "Hasty conclusions and generalintons in scientific research." James F. Warner, Wil
lefadam.—Dissertation. "False Prudence." David T. Lane, Sturbridge.

T. Lane, Sturbridge.

7. Lane, Sturbridge.

7. Cane, Sturbridge.

8. Dispotation. "Would the subjugation of Turkey by gasia, be beneficial to the progress of free principles and Chaitianity?" Ochus G. Hubbard, Sunderland. Simeon Nash, jr. South Hadley.

7. Philosophical Oration. "The phenomena of thought."

8. Erkiel Russell, Wilbraham.

8. Syllogistic Discussion. "The logomachies of the 12th century." Samuel Maxwell, Lebanon, Conn. Joseph W. Jenka, Boston.

7. Oration. "Symmetrical education:" with the valedic-

Jenks, Boston.

"Symmetrical education:" with the valedicyaddresses. Stillman Moody, Amherst.

bration. "The influence of moral or intellectual cule." Mr. Francis Fellowes.

* Excused.

University of Vermont.—The exercises at the late commencement consisted entirely of orations, and, as well as the conferring of degrees, were wholly in English. It must not, however, be inferred, from this deviation from common usage on such occasions, that the study of the ancient or modern languages is neglected at this institution. On the contrary, they constitute, perhaps, the most prominent object of pursuit; and many, even of the younger students, have read the languages to an extent, which few graduates at other seminaries have equalled.

Vt. Chron.

University of Georgia.—The Commencement at the University of Georgia, took place at Athens about 3 weeks ago. This Institution numbers 105 students; of whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 21. Dr. Waddell having determined to retire from the Presidency of the University, the Rev. Alonzo Church was unanimously elected to that trust.

From the circular of Bishop Chase, it appears that there are at present ninety pupils at Kenyon College, Ohio. The expenses for forty weeks, including board, tuition, fuel, light, washing and room rent, in the Grammar school, is colly 60 dollars. For the College proper 70 dollars. Students when admitted candidates for the ministry are charged but 50 dollars.

but 50 dollars.
Oneida Institute of Science and Industry, near Oncida Institute of Science and Industry, near Whitesborough, N. Y. An examination at this institution took took place on the 18th and 19th ult., which was highly satisfactory. Among the speakers at an exhibition was a roang Seneca Chief, who spoke in his native dialect. The W. Recorder says, the plan of uniting manual labor with ciestific instruction, has been completely successful, and is stracting the public attention far and near. It is in contemplation to erect a workshop, for exercise during the winter. The farm and garden are in fine order.

sinter. The farm and garden are in fine order.

Generous offer.—The proprietors of the Academy buildings and grounds in Middletown, Conn., lately occupied by Capt. Partridge, as the seat of his military and scientific institution, have offered to present them, as a donation to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to aid in the establishment of a college or university in that place on certain conditions. The buildings, which are of very permanent construction, and the grounds are thought to be worth forty thousand dollars. They are, however, estimated at §33,333,33, and are given gratuitously on condition that the Methodist community raise an additional sum of §66,666,66 for the endowment of the college which is required to go into operation Oct. 1, 1830. Should the New York Conference of the Methodist Church unite with the New England Conference for the establishment of a college, no doubt Middlesum would be the location, and the terms of this generous offer promptly complied with; but if the New England Conference must sustain such an enterprise alone, while New York should found its own cellege, a preference will probably be given to Wilbraham as the seat of a college for the use of New Englanders.

Pallad.

we of New Englanders.

Mrs. Isabella Smith, daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Graham, has established a High School, for young Ladies is Georgetown, District of Columbia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Am. National Preacher, for August, contains two stronons by Dr. Matthews, of Shepherdstown, Vu. They are entitled, The Sinner's Imminent Danger, from Mat. VII, 13; and The Sinner's Immediate Duty, from the

VII, 13; and The Sinner's Immediate Duty, from the same verse.

The Quarterly Christian Spectator, No. III, published on the first of September. The following are the titles of the articles, in this number: 1. Review on the Character of Oliver Cromwell.—2. Review on the employment of Evangelists in our older Settlements.—3. Review on the exclusion of Infidels from Judicial Oaths.—4. Review of James on Christian Charity.—5. Review of Werks on the Structure of the Earth.—6. On the Means of Regeneration.—7. Review on the Economy of Methodiam.—8. Review of Memoirs and Select Remains of Charles Pond.—Correspondence with the Editors respecting the Review of Taylor and Harvey on Human Depravity.—10. Remarks on a Letter to the Editors respecting the Review of Taylor and Harvey.

Newman's Rheteric.—It speaks well for this department of education, that there should so soon be a demand for a second edition of Prof. Newman's Practical System of Rheteric. We have not yet found leisure to compare it with the first edition so minutely, as to be able to point out the improvements in the body of the work, or whether any alterations of importance have there been made; but we observe an addition of nearly fifty pages, containing exercises for the study of style, which must be found valuable.

Chr. Mir.

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CONTENTS OF NO. 13.—Narrative. Insanity of a Young Lady, cured in a singular manner.—The Sabbath School. "Not good enough for a Teacher."—The Nursery. Perseverance; or the work finished.—History. American Women. Revolutionary Anecdote.—Review. Little Robert's First Day at the Sabbath School.—Obituary. Death of George A.—Natural History. Combat with a Bear. Anecdote of Dogs. Attachment of Birds.—Editorial. What shall I do while I stay!—Poetry. Quarrelling. To my Mother.

my Mother.

CONTENTS OF NO. 14.—Narrative. The Wedding.—
Religion. Elijali and the Prophets of Banl.—Morality.
The Misery of Drunkeuness.—The Nursery. Who is the
Foot!—Learning. The Hour Glass.—Dialogue. Danger
of Bad Coupany.—Natural History. The Weasel and
he Mole.—Editorial. The Happiness of Doing Good.—
Miseellamy. Duplicity Punished. The French Soldier
hard from Suicide. Proper Resentment of a Dog. Powof Guntleness.—Poetry. Cruelty to Brutes.

De A for complete sets of the property belongs to be 30 A few complete sets of the present Volume may be lad if applied for soon.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

At an election of Field Officers in Greenwich, Aug. 17th, no treats were caffered by the gentlemen elected, and apirity were entirely excluded from the hall of election and from the dinner table.

At Wellifeet, C. Cod, the frame of a new meeting bose has been raised; the workmen consumed no spirits, either in framing or raising.

We are informed that the brig Amazon, Capt. Lefsvor, which sailed from this port week before last for. Europe, had no ardeat spirits or wine of any kind on board for the use of either officers or crew.

Salem Register.

A correspondent informs us, that at a meeting holden at Chatham, on Monday, the question "Shall our retailers be approbated for liceases to sell ardent spirits the present year," was negatived by a unanimous vote. The town will thus save, within itself, nearly \$5000. More than sufficient, we should think, to pay all their town and state taxes, and for the education of all their children.—Barnstable Journ.

Vermont.—The Brandon Telegraph is "sorry to say," that the account in our paper of a Temperance Society, of 50 members in that town, is not true. But it says there is an obvious change for the better; and gives a respectable merchant in the village as authority, that the sale of ardent spirits has diminished two thirds. The same paper informs, that a militia company at Montpeller have resolved, to discard the use of ardent spirits at trainings and all their meetings. Also, that a store has recently been opened in Woodstock by two young men, who keep no kind of ardent spirits, and that Temperance Societies have been formed at Orwell and Arlington.

A County Society was formed last week for Windsor Co. Vi., to which five town auxiliaries were reported at the time.

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A County Society was formed Aug. 17th, for the County of the county, most of the towns represented to the view of the county, most of the chambers of the sum of the cou

The Rochester Observer seems to think the latter course might be useful, as it is a dry time and the water is low.

In the county of Mecklenburg, Va. several Temperance Societies have been formed, which are beginning to meet with general approbation. In the lower part opposers formed an Anti-Temperance Society, headed by a Magistrate. "They had a considerable uproar at their first meeting," but the effect produced on soher and reflecting people was happy.

Mesers. Gardner and Jessop, contractors on the Baltimore and Obio Rail Road, about 21 miles west of Baltimore, made it known when they entered upon their section that they would receive no man in their employment who would make use of any species of distilled liquor, or any kind of stimulating driuk. Men enough, all healthy and cheerful.

The Susquehanna Democrat contains an able address, delivered before the Luzerne County (Pa.) Temperance Society, by the Rev. John Dorrance.

Mount Vernon, Ky.—The consumption of spirits is supposed to be reduced three fourths, by the influence of a small Temperance Society, formed two years ago. But at the election the first part of August, the wicked would do wickedly. A correspondent of the W. Luminary, date of Aug. 5, eays, "The tempetation which ardent spirits affords for the commission of crime, has been dreadfully and awfully displayed during yesterday and day before. The treats given indirectly by candidates for office should certainly be denounced by a free people, or some other mode of election substituted."

ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Annals Of Intemperators.

John Keck has been convicted at Wilksbarre, Pa. of the murder of his father. He shot him, while both were enough intoxicated to quarrel violently.

At Canandaigua, Carlos Chatfield, of Gorham, lost his life by being overturned in a wagon. He was driving furiously and recklessly about the square, evidently much intoxicated.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Sierra Leone.—Messrs. Courties and May, Wesleyan missionaries at Sierra Leone, died, after having received permission to leave the station, early in February. Two others, Messrs. Musro and Peck, had been appointed their had done its work .- Chr. Mirror

In the London list of works recently published, we notice a new one "by the author of Natural History of En-thusiasen," estitled, New Model of Christian Missions to Popish, Mahometan, and Pagan Nations. id.

Mission to Greece.—We learn that Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, of this vicinity, expects soon to embark on a mission to Greece, under care of the American Board.

sion to Greece, under care of the American Board.

Utica Rec.

Herkimer Co.**—From a clergyman labouring in this county, we learn that the state of religion was never more interesting than at the present time. The work has prevailed chiefly in three contiguous towns, Herkimer, Warren, and Columbia. Some laundreds of sinners are thought in the judgment of charity, to have turned to the Lord. In Columbia the work has been most powerful. The stoot hearted have been prostrated; opposers have been struck dumb; and infidels have been made to feel that there is a God that judgeth in the oarth. The work has been glorious.

Character

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Olsego.—A friend writes us, rather indefinitely, of the existence of some of the gentle outpourings of the Spirit in two or three towns of this county.

existence or some of the gentle outpourings of the Spirit in two or three towns of this county.

Association of Churches, Windsor County, Vt.—The annual meeting was held at Windsor, last week. Resolutions were passed in support of the Sabbath, and recommending that the churches adopt more decided measures, to secure the more strict observance of the day by their members at home and abroad. The Association resolved, that it is expedient to form a Co. Temperance Snciety, which was accordingly done. The Co. Sabbath School Union held their anniversary. The Association received their annual Missionary report, after which a motion was made and discussed, to name a definite sum to be raised the year ensuring. It was finally said, "let the Executive Committee go on, and tell us how much they need, and we will try to raise it." In this the meeting acquiesced, and the motion was withdrawn. A vote was passed, in favor of becoming an auxiliary to the Vermout Domestic Missionary Society, on the same terms on which that is auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society. Officers were accordingly chosen on this arrangement. The marrative of the state of religion embraces II churches. No extensive revivals reported. One church has received eleven, another seventeen; and several report a few instances of hopeful conversion. The most cheering attention to religion mentioned, was in the State Prison!

Marblehead, Ms.—The Watchman contains a letter

the State Prison! Vt. Caron. dor.

Marblehead, Ms.—The Watchman contains a letter from Mr. Adham, dated Aug. 25, giving an account of a revival in the Baptist society in Marblehead. During the spring and summer, upwards of 30 persona have entertained hope, of whom 19 have been baptized.—The Rev. B. Putnam also mentions a pleasing attention at Marshfield.

American Education Society.—The Secretary of this ociety, and the Rev. Mr. Putton of this city, have been en-

gaged for a few weeks past, in an agency in the Western District of New-York, with a view to raise funds; and we are happy to learn that provision has been made, for the support of from fifty to sixty young men, under the patronage of the Western Education Society, which is auxiliary to the Presbyterian Branch of the American Society.

New Lutheran Synod.—At a conference of ministers and lay delegates of the Evangelical Lutheran church, resident in Virginia, held in the Lutheran church in Woodstock, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst., a new Synod was formed for Virginia, separate from the adjacent Synods of Maryland and North Carolina, to which the ministers of the Lutheran church residing in Virginia, heretofore belonged. id.

Sabbath Schools.—On the 7th ult., as we learn by the Baltimore Saturday Evening Post, the Sabbath Schools of that city were assembled in Howard's Park, where a great number of citizens attended, together with the Mayor and City Council. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Duncan and Williams, and Addresses made by the Rev. Messrs. Morris and Finlay. The number of scholars was computed at 5000.

Pittaburgh, Pa.—The Bible Society in the Forks of Youghinghany, has been in operation ten years, "looking for the destitute and supplying them as soon as they were discovered." The settlement is one of the oldest and weal-thiest west of the mountains. But exploring agents have lately found 140 families destitute of the Bible; these have all been now supplied, except two families which refused them.

all been now supplied, except two jamines which retused them.

The Rowan Co. (N. C.) Bible Society met Aug. 4th. At the preceding anniversary, agents were appointed to explose the county and ascertain the extent to which the dearth of the Bible prevails. This work was commenced—but it has not been completed. The Agents, however, have made so much progress as to estimate the number of the destitute; which they recon at 300 or more. New measures are now taking.—Vis. & Tel. abr.

End of Second Century.—The first Church in Salem, is the first that was organized in New-England; it was gathered in 1629, and on the 17th of August last, that event was commemorated much in the same manner it had been in 1729. Prayer was offered by the senior pastor, the Rev. Dr. Prince, who has officiated half a century within a few weeks. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Upham, junior pastor, from Ps. 78. 1—7. Prayer by Dr. Flint, of the east church, and the benediction by Dr. Prince.

Members of the Classical School in Bangor, Me. have formed a Society of Inquiry respecting Benevolent Institutions, more particularly those of the Colonization, Temperance & Peace Societies. This has been followed by the formation of a Peace Society; and one for Temperance, on the principle of entire abstinence, previously existed.

A communication in the Salem Gazette of Friday states that the first parish in Beverly, (late Dr. Albbatt's) have given a call to the Rev. Benjamin Huntoen of Canton, to settle there as their minister. The vote manifested an unexpected degree of unanimity.

Rev. Dr. Neil has accepted the office of corresponding secretary and general agent to the General Assembly's Board of Education, and resigned the presidency of Dick

We understand, that the Rev. Dr. Fax, of Charlestown, has declined the appointment to the Presidency of the Western Reserve College in Ohio.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Ordained at Richmond, Mass. Aug. 5th, the Rev. George B. Whiting, missionary of the Am. Board for Greece. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Cox of New-York. Charge by the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Catakill.

the Rev. Dr. Porter, of Catskill.

On the evening of Aug. 26th, the Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D. was installed as pastor of the 2d Presbyterian church in Albany, N. Y. formerly under the care of Dr. Chester. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. S. Miller, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. from Titus 1: 9. Charge to the pastor by the Rev. Mr. Yale, and to the people by the Rev. Mr. Wood. The Albany Registers says, Now all the churches in our city are supplied with the stated ministration of the word. In a population of 20,000 we have 4 Presbyterian churches—2 Dutch Reformed—2 Episcopalian—2 Methodist—2 Baptist and 2 of the Scotch secession, and one Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. Symphus Monse, lang of Merginge, N. H.

Scotch secession, and one Roman Catholic Church.

The Rev. STEPHEN MORSE, late of Merrimac, N. H.
was installed Pastor of the Congregational Society of Troy,
N. H. August 26. The Rev. A. W. Burnham of Rindge,
offered the introductory prayer; the Rev. Z. S. Barstow of
Keene, preached the sermon; the Rev. Mr. Ainsworth of
Jaffrey, made the installing prayer; the Rev. Mr. Sabin of
fitzwilliam gave the charge; the Rev. Mr. Bennett of Marlborough gave the right hand of fellowship; the Rev. Mr.
Coleman of Swanzey addressed the people, and the Rev.
Mr. Sabin made the concluding prayer.

Rev. Mr. Sabine, of Boston, formerly of the Congregational order, and lately of the Presbyterian, was on Friday last, admitted to the order of Deacons, by the Rt. Rev.
Bishop Griswold, at Bristol, R. I.

Aug. 18th a new Congregational meeting-house was ded-

Aug. 13th a new Congregational meeting-house was dedicated in Machias-Port, Me. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of W. Machias, from Ex. xx, 24.

On the 24th ult. St. Paul's Church in Ferry St. Albany, was consecrated to the worship of God. Sermon by Bishop Hobart. NOTICES.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS The twentieth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held in the City of Albany, beginning on Wednesday, the seventh of October. Jeremilah Evarts, Cor. Sec'y.

of October.

JEREMIAH EVARTS, Cor. Sec'y.

13 Editors of other papers are respectfully requested to this notice.

PALESTINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

PALESTINE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The associations connected with this Society will be visited by the Delegations appointed to attend their anniversaries as follows:

The associations in Braintree, Sept. 14—1st Randolph 15—2d Randolph 16—N. Bridgewater 17—Easton 18—Bridgewater 21—N. Middleboro' 22—Hahifax 23—East Bridgewater 24—Hanson 25—2d Abington 28—1st Abington 29—3d Abington 30.

Hanover, Oct. 1—2d Weymouth 2—1st Weymouth 5—Union Braintree and Weymouth 6.

Braintree, Sept. 1, 1829. Jonas Perkins, Sec'y.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

MISSIONARY NOTICE.

The Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of the Brookfield Association, will hold their Sixth annual meeting on Wednesday, 30th of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Meeting House of the West Society in Ware. It is hoped that the officers of the different associations will promptly attend to their respective doties; and that the delegates from the several associations, and as many of the members as may find it convenient, will punctually attend the meeting. A Delegation from the Am. Board will be present, of which the Rev. Mr. Ely, lately from the Sandwich Islands, it is hoped, will be a member. Several Addresses from gentlemen of the Auxiliary and of the Delegation may be expected on the occasion. The Executive Committee are desired to meet the same day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Brookfield, Aug. 31, 1829. MICAH STONE, See'y.

ESSEX SOUTH CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES. A meeting of the Essex South Conference of Churches will be holden at Salem, on Wednesday the 9th of Sept. The meeting for business will be at the Chapel of the Third Church, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Religious services at the Church will commence at half past 10.

B. OLIPHANT, Clerk of Conference.

Beverly, Aug. 31, 1829.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

The French papers received at London on the 22d of July, contain a letter from Constantinople of June 23, which stated, that instead of having returned to Choumla with on 19 600 horses, after the battle of the 11th, the Grand Vizier had brought back with him 6000 cavalry and 12,000 infantry in good order. The same letter says, that the joy of the Turks at the arrival of the Allied Anhasasadors had caused the disaster of their arms on the 11th to be wholly forestiten.

A letter from Madrid announced that King Ferdinand had made choice of a fourth Queen, and that the Hero, an 80 gue ship, had been put affout to go to Naples after the Neapolitan Princeas, destined to share his throne. It was expected that she would arrive before the regular Court mourning for her predecessor should be completed.

In England, Cobbett and others have renewed their efforts to effect a radical reform of Parliament. In the Library of the city of London, there are consecu nmes of newspapers, from 1640 to 1829.

The British Government has placed the Free Blacks of St. Lucia, on the same footing as Free Whites.

An Edinburgh paper of the 22d of July states, that "the small pox is extremely prevalent amongst the higher class of society. It seems to have been now (says the paper) throughly ascertained that the preventative quality of vaccination wears out in seven or eight years.

The Spanish Invading Expedition.—The schooner Eclipse, at New-Orleans from Tampico, which place she left on the morning of the 19th July, reports "that part of the Spanish squadron which left Havana, coasisting of one ship of the line, one frigate, and two corvettes, had arrived, and were at anchor off that place.—The transports having on board the troops had not yet been heard of. The commandant at Tampico had received instructions from his government to declare that port blockaded on the first appearance of the lostile fleet.

From Gibraltar.—On the 8th of July Gov. Don issued a proclamation, in pursuance of orders from the Rt. Hon.

Prom Gioratar.—On the Stu of July Gov. Don issuest a proclamation, in pursuance of orders from the Rt. Hon. Sir George Morrery, Secretary of State for the Colonies, admonishing all magistrates and officers of Gibraltar to prevent any vessel ougaged in the slave trade from resorting thither; and warms all subjects there against aiding or abetting, under penalties laid by act of Parliament.

From Perto Cabello.—By the Atlantic, at Baltimore in 17 days from Porto Cabello, we learn, says the Patriot that the Colombian frigate Candanamarca was momentarily expected from Charthagena, with Gen. Santander, prisoner for Laguira, where a place of confinement had been prepared for him.

Advices from Buenos Avres to June 12 represent affairs in a terrible state. The Indians had plundered all the country South of the Salado.

From Jameica.—Kingston papers of the 15th July, received at Charleston, mention that Sir James Campbell, Governor of Grenada, left that Island for England, on the 25th May last, having obtained 12 months leave of absence. The legislature voted His Excellency 500 guineas, for the purchase of a piece of plate, as a mark of the respect and esteem in which he was regarded by them, as well as by the inhabitants generally. nhabitants generally.

DOMESTIC.

Elections to Congress.—In Tennessee, J. Blair, J. Staniford, Mr. Lea, Messrs. Desha, Beil and Polk.—In Rhode Island, Mesars. Burgess and Pearce, by a large majority.—In N. Carolina, Messrs. Alston, Conner, Shepherd and Carson, (the fashionable murderer) have been re-elected to Congress without opposition. Jesse Speight has been elected in place of Mr. Bryan declined, and Mr. Holmes re-elected by 500 over General Dudley.—In Alabama, Francis W. Armstrong in place of Mr. Owen, appointed Collector, and Clement C. Clay, in place of Gabriel Moore, who has been chosen Governor.

Election in North Carolina.—Lewis Williams has

Election in North Carolina.—Lewis Williams has seen re-elected Representative to Congress, after a violent

struggle.

Election in Kentucky.—Messrs. Clark, Wickliff, Lecompt, Daniel, Lyon, Yancey, Chilton, Letcher, are reelected. Messrs. M'Hatton, Moore, Chambers and Buckner give place to Messrs. Johnson, Kincaid, Coleman and Gaither.

In Tennessee, Wm. Carroll has been re-elected governo Good News.—The state of Delaware has wholly abolitated its militia system. It is estimated that the militia trainings, &c. in Pennsylvania cause an annual expenditure of three millions.

of three millions.

The Peace Society of Windham County, Conn. held their 3d anniversary on the 19th ult. An address was delivered by Dr. Hutchins.

The U. S. sch. Shark, Lt. Voorhees, arrived at Pensacola Aug. 1. from a cruise on the south side of Cuba. No pirates there at present. On the 20th July Capt. Voorhees understood at Trinidad that letters had that day been here to the country at the country of the received from Vera Cruz, stating that our Minister Mr. Poinsett had been assassinated at the City of Mexico.—This report was generally believed at Trinidad.

Cherokee Lands.—We learn from Gen. R. M. Saun-

Cherokee Lands.—We learn from Gen. R. M. Saunders, who returned a few days since from the Cherokee Nation, that himself and the Rev. Mr. Posey, the other Commissioner, succeeded in contracting with the claimants for reservations of land, in fifty-four cases, of 640 acres, that there are three or four cases, in which they expect to meet with no difficulty in obtaining: that the appropriation by Congress, \$23,000, will more than cover the purchase and attending expenses; that it will be necessary for the Commissioners again to visit the Nation, to pay the money, take conveyances, &c. when they expect to make a final adjustment of the whole business; and that a part of these lands have already been sold by the State, but a large proportion are yet to sell, some of which are valuable.—Carolinian.

The Cherokee Phosnix gives a report, that four Creek Indians have lately been murdered by their white neighbors; and that a Cherokee had narrowly escaped being slot by a white man, who discharged his rifle at the Cherokee's horse, probably without knowing that the owner was on the opposite side.

white man, who discharged his rine at the Cherokee's horse, probably without knowing that the owner was on the opposite side.

The Creek Indians have published an address to the people of Georgia and Alabama, denying all hostile intentions, but begging permission to remain on the land of their ancestors, and pursue their progress to civilization as manufacturers and agriculturists.

Africans to be sent home.—The sch. Washingtou's Barge, Capt. Benedict, has bees chartered by the Government to take out to Liberia the captures! Africans at Amelia Island, 120 in number, and will sail from this port tomorrow. She will touch at St. Augustine, to land Thompson Mason, Esq. and his lady, who take passage from this place, and then at Amelia Island, whence she will proceed to Cape Messurado. A. H. Mechlin, Esq. goos out in the Washington's Barge, as Agent on the part of the Government, and Dr. J. Yaughan Smith, of the Navy, as Surgeon of the vessel.

Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.—This plan is to raise \$100,000 for the Colonization Society in 10 years, by subscriptions of \$100 annually. Twenty members of the Rev. Bp. Meade's congregation, in Frederick, Md. have united lately to subscribe one share; and Mr. Geo. Burwell, of the same congregation, takes another. A second associaton also in the same congregation is nearly complete. Dr. M. was an early friend of the Society, and procured \$7000 in that county for its funds, \$1,700 of which was given by him and his family. Two members of the same family now deceased bequeathed about \$5000 to the same treasury.

Afr. Repos. abr.

Grave of Ashmun.—The monument ordered by the Am. Colonization Society, has been erected over the grave of Mr. Ashmun at New Haven, bearing the following inscription.

On the South side,—ASHMUN, First Colonial Agent

oription.
On the South side,—ASHMUN, First Colonial Agent at Liberia, Africa.
On the South suc,—ASHMUN, Born at Champlain,
N.Y. Ap. 21, 1794. Landed in Africa, Aug. 8, 1822.
Died at N. H. Aug. 25, 1828.

On the West end,-Erected by the Am. Colon. Soc. 1829. A new Post Office has been established in Scituate, at the Harbor, by the name of the Scituate Harbor Post Office, G. W. Young, Esq. Post Master. Persons directing to the Commercial part of that town, will thus direct their letters,

or they may not so soon reach their destination Another Infant School.—On Monday, the building formerly occupied as the vestry of the First Baptist Church and removed to a location on Stillman and North Margin streets, was re-opened, and to the purposes of an Infant School. An address and prayer were made by the Rev. Mr. Knowles. The building is 42 by 18 feet, with an extensive play ground. The hall is divided by sliding doors, and is calculated to be the largest establishment of the kind in the city.

The produce of the literary fund of the State of New Hampshire, for the present year, consisting of the tax on the capital stock on the banks in the State, amounts to \$8,881.

A new paper has appeared at New-Bedford, Stephen S-Smith, Editor, "devoted to the General Intelligence of the day, both moral, political, and miscellaneous." The first number makes a very respectable appearance.

Mr. W. H. Bigelow has left the charge of the Brooklyn Journal. He parts with his friends and patrons in a very pleasant mood, saying: "The sphere is one with which I am well pleased. That I have pleased all, I dare not hope. Such has not been my aim. The man who attempts to fiddle a time that will vibrate alike pleasantly on every ear, is a fool."

A gentleman of Philadelphia, lately on a visit to Niagara, directed a stair-case to be constructed at his own expense, to descend from Iris (Goat) Island to the water's edge, between the American and Canadian side of the Falls, with a railing at top and bottom. They are to be called after his name.

In consequence of the hard times in Maine, it is propo-In consequence of the mart times in name, it is proposed to form a company to buy and settle a new township. It is said one can be bought for 25 or 30 cents an acre—to accommodate 115 families, with 200 acres each, at \$60. A 4th to be paid in advance, and the residue in three annual payments. A meeting is to be held in Brunswick, Sept. 7.

A correspondent of the N.Y. Courier recommends, as the season for musquitoes to be plentiful has just arrived, to throw into each cistern of rain water, two or three small shovelfuls of common ashes, which will destroy the insects before they emerge from their chrysalis state. The preventive has succeeded at the South.

Coincidence .- It is a little singular that the ships Colon-

York the same day.

Benefit of Corsets.—We see it announced in a New Haven paper that a few days since a lady was thrown from a gig in the streets of New-London, and that the wheel passed directly over her breast; but she escaped without the

rlighest injury. When such injurious things are made useful, the fact should be told.

Green Fruit.—It is probable that more children's lives are destroyed, in the summer, by this cause of disease, than almost all others pat together. Apples, which are shaken from the trees by violent winds, or fall prematurely by decay, are immediately gathered and brought to market; the display of them is too tempting to children to be withstood; and of course they are purchased and caten. Nothing is more pernicious; and yet nothing is more common, than to see children and young persons eating this kind of fruit. We should think that parents would lay a most strict injunction against this indulgence to their children. They must, unleas they can make up their minds to risk their health and their lives.

New-Orleans.—There is no doubt that this place is suffering severely from a visitation of yallow fever.

The small pox has appeared at Bargen, N. Y., snid to have been conveyed by the family of the Rev. Mr. Halsey, on their return from a visit to Philadelphia. About 20 cases, occurred in the neighborhood, two of which proved fatal. Green Fruit .- It is probable that more children's lives

The schooner Gleaner, of Portland, Capt. Thayer, has been seized at Terceira by a Portuguese man of war, stripped of every thing, and sent into Et. Michael's.

Fire.—The Friends' meeting house in Durkam, Me. has been consumed by fire. It is not known how the fire originated.

The Eagle tavern at Augusta. Ga. has been burnt. At Providence, a building called the Ark has been consumed by fire, and several small inhabited tenements near it. The ark was a building, long occupied by numerous infamous characters, and considered a public nuisance. It seems to be uncertain, whether the fire was kindled by a mob without, or by the persons within the building.

Disaster.—On the evening of the 26th ult. the schr. Cor-nelius, Wiley, of Warren, from Belfast to Quincy, was run down by the steam boat Connecticut-off Thacher's island. The schr. was much damaged, and lost its deck load. Its lading was wood.

The schr. was much damaged, and lost its deck load. Its lading was wood.

Two of the men, who fell with the scaffolding of St. Paul's Church at Rochester, N. Y. on the 7th inst. have since died. The other, who was apparently, at the time, the most injured, will probably recover.

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser gives an account of a riot in that city, which arose from the enforcement of the ordinance expelling the colored population from the city. A body of whites attacked the dwellings of some of the colored people, broks their windows, and committed other outrages, when a gun was discharged from a window which killed Ely Herricks, one of the assailants. Ten blacks and seven whites were arrested immediately afterwards and committed to jail. The Mayor lad issued a Proclamation, calling upon all good citizens to assist the authorities in preserving the peace.

A mutiny took place on board the ship Constitution, Capt. O. Grady, of Norfolk, Va. on her passage to Rio. One mutineer was killed, and the rest secured.

Swearingen, the notorious murderer of his wife in Maryland, has been convicted. The trial lasted three weeks.

The Love of Money.—W. McF. Saul, Cashier of the Bank of Orleans, has committed suicide by shooting himself. He left a letter in which he assigned as a reseasu for

The Love of Money.—W. McF. Saul, Cashier of the Bauk of Orleans, has cummitted suicide by shooting himself. He left a letter in which he assigned as a reason for the step, the fact of his having appropriated eight thousand dollars of the bank funds to his private use.

Suicide.—In New York, Mr. William Ryder, by poison. Mr. Samuel Sandford, aged 61, who was present when the inquest was taken, went home and committed the same act.

A man lately killed himself at New-York, by drinking wing from a cask on the whorf ill be died. wine from a cask on the wharf till he died. Another vict of intemperance died the same day in a grog shop.

In this city, Samuel Warren, M. D. to Miss Ann Catharine Reed; Mr. Jas. L. Lambert, formerly of Bath, to Miss Elizabeth Gould; Mr. Wm. W. Allen, to Miss Mary H. Ulmar; Mr. Peabody Newland, to Miss Mary T. Handy, of Barnstable; Mr. Isaac Farnham, to Miss Adeline Fuller; Mr. Wm. Pickance, to Miss Jane M'Clenhan; Wm. A. Stone, Esq. of West Prospect, Me. to Miss Clarissa Dickinson.

Stone, Esq. of West Prospect, Me. to Miss Clarissa Dickinson.

In Charlestown, Mr. Fobes Oakman, of Marshfield, to Miss Caroline Sargent, formerly of Malden.—In Salem, Mr. Nathaniel D. Carlisle, of Bahia, South America, to Miss Mehitable B. Deland.—In Ipswitch, Mr. William Lamson, of Salem, to Miss Maria, only daughter of Dea. Daniel B. Lord, of Ipswitch.; Mr. Win. Pulsifer, to Miss Eliza Dunnels.—In Hingham, Mr. Win. Pulsifer, to Miss Eliza Dunnels.—In Hingham, Mr. Win. Pavis, of this city, to Miss Olive Dayton.—In Lowell, Mr. Archibald Bowen, to Miss Sarah 1. Eastman; Mr. Ira Saunderson, to Miss Asenath Hatch, all of L.; Mr. Irane M. Lewis, to Miss Emily Deans, of Ashford, Conn.—In Concord, Mass. Mr. Herman Atwill, publisher of the Yeoman's Gazette, to Miss Augusta Barrett.

At Walpole, N. H. Mr. Oliver Holman, of Keene, to Miss Caroline S. Redington.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Sunday last, [of consumption,] Miss Hannah Crebore, aged 20; Mary Agnes Kitts, 23; Mr. William Manning 60; Mrs. Martha Rouse, 25; Fanny Channel, 30; Elizabeth Frazier, 52; Mrs. Ruth Ball, 43; Susannah Barbour, 76; Mr. George Bartlett, of Bangor, Me. Formerly of Newburyport; Mrs. Aleina Dix, 32.—At Rainsford Island, Mr. George Wiswall, of schr. Mentor, 20.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Mildred, widow of the late Francis Dix, 27.—In Waltham, Mrs. Sarah Brewer, wife of Mr. Samuel B. of this city, 60.—In Cambridgeport, Mrs. Ann Bardell, wife of Mr. Seth B. 42.—In Roxbury, Benjamin Billings, Esq. 63.—In Quincy, Mrs. Alaina, daughter of Capt. Oliver Jenkins, 27.—In Gloucester, Mr. Samuel Wanson, 80; Mrs. Margaret Tucker, 87, wife of the late Daniel T.—In Dedham, Miss Hannah Ames, 30, only daughter of the late Hon. Fisher Ames.—In Newburyport, Mr. Moses Short, 23; Mrs. Matilda Rogers, 33, wife of Mr. Charles R.—In New-Bedford, Capt. Joshua Howland, 35, late of Dartmouth.—In Rochester, Mr. Reaben B. Hammond, 30.—In Bolton, Mr. Oliver Jewett, 34.—In Edgartown, Miss Damais Marchant, 62.—In Tewkshury, Mr. Joel Marshall, 85.—In Plymouth, Mr. George Thrasher, 70.—In Taunton, Mrs. Eliza F. Atwood, wife of Mr. Geo. B. A. 30.—In Bilterica, Mr. John Mollineaux, of this city.—In Concord, Miss Sarah Thoreau, 38; Mr. Elisha Jones, 66; Mrs. Anna Moore, 80, of Sudbury.—In Northampton, Mr. Elizha Clapp, 33.—In Oakham, on the 8th of Aug. Iannah Maria, only daughter of John B. Fairbauk.—In Hopkinton, Miss Charlotte Pratt, 29.

In Winchester, N. H. Mrs. Sarah Mudge, 34.—In Peterborough, Miss Elizabetth Hunt, 19.—In Surry, Mr.

Hopkinton, Miss Charlotte Pratt, 29.
In Winchester, N. H. Mrs. Sarah Mudge, 34.—In Peterborough, Miss Elizabetth Hunt, 19.—In Surry, Mr. William Baxter, 59.—In Sullivan, Roswell Hubbard, Esq. 72.
At Fitchburg, Angust 19, Catherine E. Brigham, daughter of David Brigham, Esq. 9 years.
At Livermore, Me. Elder John Hull, 31, a native of the Province of Nova Scotia.

At Ravensworth, Mrs. Ann H. Lee, of Georgetown, widow of Henry Lee, of the Revolution.

WORURN ACADEMY

WOBURN ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Woburn Academy hereby inform the public that the next quarter will commence on Monday the 7th of September. The last quarter closed with about 90 scholars. Mr. Pikk, whose qualifications and success as a teacher are so well known as to secure the confidence of both parents and children, will continue as the Principal of this Seminary, and such assistance will be obtained as may be needed. This Academy is within ten miles of Boston, and one of the most eligible locations in the State.—The boarding house is under the care of Mr. Pike, who exercises a constant supervision over his pupils. Boarding in recises a constant supervision over his pupils. Boarding in his family at \$1,83 per week, at the boarding house of Dea. Wyman and in other families \$1,50 per week;—and tuition \$4 per quarter.—A course of Lectures on Chemistry will be given early in the term.

Warnes Fay, Sec'y.

Charlestown, Aug. 25, 1829.

GROTON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Academy will commence on Monday, the 7th Sept.—Board and washing can be obtained near the Academy for \$1,75 per. week, or with the Preceptor.—Scholars can be furnished with books and stationary, cheaper than at the book store, by the Preceptor, and have the same charved in their quarter bill. to the same charged in their quarter bills.

Sept. 2. 4w. G. BEECHER, Preceptor.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO FORTE.

A LADY, who has for several years instructed in New-York, and Washington City, would take a small class, or give lessons to the members of a Female Academy located in some pleasant country town in New-England. Application by letter to the Editors of this paper post paid will be attended to.

Sept. 2.

EUROPEAN LEECHES. THE subscriber has made such arrangements as will en-able him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medi-cal Leech.

ral Lecch.

He has just received a fresh supply, of very large size and in prime order; which are for sale.

EBENEZER WIGHT.

N. B. Physicians' prescriptions, and family medicines, will receive strict personal attention.

ill receive strict personal attention.

Milk Street, opposite Federal-St. eopis12w Sept. 2.

FOR SALE, under the Park Stree. Meeting House, 3 well built TOMBS. Inquire of EDMUTD MUNEOE, No. 57, or GEORGE DERNY, No. 87, State-street. Aug. 13.

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H'S ekly, e One or hered in t good rance; n. Remt Day ge A.-

POETRY.

HYMN TO THE SPIRIT, Sung on the late Day appointed for solemn Prayer and Humiliation in the Eastern District of London.

Spirit Divine ! attend our prayer, And make this house thy home;
Descend with all thy gracious powers,
O come, Great Spirit, come! Come as the light; to us reveal

Our sinfulness and woe;
And lead us in those paths of life
Where all the rightcous go. cous go.

Come as the fire; and purge our hearts,
Like sacrificial flame;
Let our whole soul an offering be
To our Redeemer's name! IV. Come as the dew; and sweetly bless

This consecrated hour;
May barrenness rejoice to own
Thy fertilizing power! Come as a dove; and spread thy wings,
The wings of peaceful love;
And let thy Church on earth become
Blest as the Church above!

Come as the wind; with "rushing sound"
And pentecostal grace;
That all of woman born may see
The glory of thy face!

VII. Spirit Divine! attend our prayer,
Make a lost world thy home;
Descend with all thy gracious powers,
O come, Great Spirit, come!
[London Evang. Magazine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the National Intelligencer. PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS .- NO. III.

The title of the Treaty to which I referred in my last number is in these words:

"Articles concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Marin, and Lachlan McIntosh, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the Head Men and Warriors of all the Cherokees, of the other

The preface to the articles is thus expressed.

The Commissioners Pleningtentian of

Head Men and Warriors of all the Cherokees, of the other."
The preface to the articles is thus expressed:

"The Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States in Congress assembled, give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favor and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:"

Before I proceed to make an abstract of the articles, it is proper to say, that in regard to this and all subsequent treaties, I shall be as brief as appears to be consistent with putting the reader in full possession of the case. The more material parts of treaties I shall cite literally; and these will be distinguished by double inverted commas. Other parts will be abridged; but where the principal words of any abridgement are taken from the treaties, such passages will be marked by single inverted commas. The less material parts will be expressed as briefly as possible in my own language; but in all these cases I pledge myself to the strictest dielity. At least the subject of every article shall be mentioned, that the reader may judge of the general aspect of the whole, as well as of the meaning of the most important parts. The Treaty of Hopewell, then, reads as follows:

"Art. I. The Head Men and Warriors of all the Cherokees shall restore all the prisoners edities of the United

Art. 1. The Head Men and Warriors of all the Cher-Art. 1. The Head sicu and Warriors or all the unerokees shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty: they shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war, from the citizens, to such persons, and at such time and place, as the Commissioners shall appoint.

sons, and at such time and place, as the Commissioners shall appoint.

"Art. 2. The Commissioners of the United States in Congress assembled, shall restore all the prisoners taken from the Indians during the late war, to the Head Men and Warriors of the Cherokees, as early as is practicable.

"Art. 3. The said Indians, for themselves, and their respective Tribes and Towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

"Art. 4. The boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting grounds, between the said Indians and the citizens of the U. States, within the limits of the U. States of America, is, and shall be the following:" This boundary defines the Northern and Eastern limits of the Cherokee country.

country.

Art. 5. If any citizen of the United States, or other person, not being un Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands Westward and Southward of the said boundary, which are hereby allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds or having already settled and sill not settled. ng grounds, or having already settled and will not remove

ing grounds, or having already settled and will not remove from the same within six months after the ratification of this Treaty, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Iodians may punish him, or not, as they please." Then follows a proviso, as to settlers "hetween the Fork of French Broad and Holston," whose case is to be referred to Congress.

"Art. 6. If any Indian, or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their Nation, shall commit a robbery, or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, the Nation, or the Tribe, to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up, to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States;" 'provided that the punishment shall not be greater, than if the crime had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.'

"Art. 7. If any citizen of the United States, or person "Art. 7. If any citizen of the Critical states, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian," he shall be punished in the same manner as if 'the crime had been committed on a citizen;' and the punishment shall be in the presence of same of the Cherokees, who shall have due notice of the

some of the Cherokees, who shall have due notice of the time and place.

Art. 8. No punishment of the innocent for the guilty, on either side, "except where there is a manifest violation of this Treaty; and then it shall be preceded first by a demand of justice; and if refused, then by a declaration of hostil-

"Art. 9. For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, as "Art. 9. For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

"Art. 10. Until the pleasure of Congress be known respecting the 9th Article," a temporary provision is made for the security of traders.

"Art. 11. The said Indians shall give notice" of any designs "formed in any neighboring tribe, or by any person whomsoever, against the peace, trade, or interests of the U. States."

Art. 12. That the Indians may have full confidence in

"Art. 12. That the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States, respecting their interests, they shall have a right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress."

"Art. 13. The hatchet shall be forever buried, and peace given by the United States, and friendship re-established between the said States on the one part, and all the Chero-kees on the other, shall be universal; and the contracting parties shall use their utmost endeavors to maintain the peace given as aforesaid, and friendship re-established."

These articles were signed by the four Commissioners of the United States and the third that the state of the United States and the third that the state of the United States and the third that the state of the United States and the third that the state of the United States and the third that the state of the United States and the third that the state of the United States and the third that the state of the United States and the third that the state of the United States and the third that the state of the United States and the state of the United States are the state of the United States and the state of the United States and the state of the United States and the state of the United States are the states and the states are the states are

pence given as aforecaid, and friendship re-established."

These articles were signed by the four Commissioners of the United States, and by thirty-eeven Head Men and Warsions of the Cherokees, in the presence of William Blount, afterwards Governor of Tenuesce, and eight other witnesces. In the formulary which precedes the signatures, the articles are called a "Definitive Treaty."

It may be well to look, for a few moments, at some of the features of this instrument, though it is by no means so important, as two or more of the treaties which have since been negotiated by the same parties. Among the documents of Congress, published during the last session, is a letter from the Hon. Hugh L. White, now Senator in Congress, to Mr. John Ross, at present the Chief man of the Cherokee mation, in which the writer argues at some length, that the treaty of Hopewell is not now in force, on account of its having been abrogated by a subsequent war, and its not being expressly recognized in any subsequent treaty. Whether the conclusion of Judge White is correct, or not, has little bearing on the present investigation. If the treaty be mot now in force, it was in force once; and its meaning may be worth considering.

may be worth considering.

This is the first treaty made by the United States with This is the first treaty made by the United States with either of the South western tribes, or mations. The State of Georgia had, previously to the revolutionary war, entered into a compact with the Cherokees, of which notice will be taken, at the proper time. After the peace of 1783, and before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the Congress made treaties with the Indians in precisely the same manner as with European nations. If the power to do this was doubted, or denied, the doubt, or denial, has never some to my knowledge. The treaty of Hopewell was negotiated by commissioners, all of whom, if I mistake not, resided at the south; and I have never heard that any remonders. ed at the south; and I have never heard that any remon-surance was offered by either of the States in the neighbor-

hood of the Cherokees, on the ground that the Old Congress had no power to agree upon a line of demarkation with the Indians. A line was fixed, in the 4th article, securing to the Indians the undisturbed possession of a territory, which appeared on the map to be a part of Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Georgia; the States of Kentucky and Tennessee not having then been formed. If this treaty now stood alone and the relations of the parties had not been changed by subsequent events, no white sann could have 'attempted to settle on any of the lands within the Cherokee boundary,' even down to the present day, however he might have been sustained in his attempt by the constituted authorities of any or all of the States situated in the neighborhood of the Cherokees. Against such an attempt, the Indians would have been protected by the faith of the Confederated Republic. This remark is made simply for the sake of drawing the attention of the reader to the inviolability of the Indian territory, as strongly implied in the fifth article.

From the phraseology adopted in two or three passages of the treaty, the conclusion seems to be drawn by the present Secretary of War, that treaties with the Cherokees are not binding upon the whites; at least not to the extent of their literal and proper meaning. The argument stands in this form. The Cherokees fought on the side of the British, in the war of independence. The British were beaten; and therefore the Chieve ac conquered people. To a conquered people the United States gave peace; and therefore the United States are not bound by the very articles which they dictated. They allotted a boundary to the Cherokees; and therefore the United States are not under obligation to respect the boundary, which they themselves allotted. To refute such conclusions, established by such a

tion to respect the boundary, which they than

obligation to respect the boundary, which they themselves allotted. To refite such conclusions, established by such a process of reasoning, is unnecessary. The very statement of the argument is enough.

It is true, that the Commissioners of the United States, in several treaties made about the same time, express themselves rather haughtily, when they declare that they give peace to the Indians. The fact is well known, however, that the whites were much more desirous of peace than the Cherokees were. The inhabitants of our frontier settlements were in constant dread of incursions from the natives of the forest. Impoverished as our country was by a seven years' war, it would have been impossible to have scoured the vast wilderness from the settled country to the Mississippi. Any force which could then have been sent, would have fared worse than the army of St. Clair did, in a far less dangerous field, nine years afterwards. The Cherokees could not have set up for nice verbal critics of the English language, as they did not understand a word of it. It is questionable whether one Indian interpreter in ten would make any difference between give peace, and make peace, or agree to a peace. The Cherokees doubtless understood, that the United States were desirous that there should be an end of fighting; but it is incredible that they should have thought that there was lurking, under the phrase of viring refere, any each mysterious unplication of nuceriories. are end of fighting; but it is incredible that they should have thought that there was lurking, under the phrase of giving peace, any such mysterious implication of superiority on the part of the whites, as should ultimately exonerate the superior from all obligation to keep faith with his infectior. Least of all could they have supposed, that there was a latent power in this phrase, which should destroy the validity of all future compacts between the same parties, in not one of which the insidious phrase is to be found.

The phrase of primates was a fiverity one with the

not one of which the insidious phrase is to be found.

The phrase to give peace was a favorite one with the Romans, and was doubtless copied from them. I think Bonaparte used it also on some occasions. But neither the Romans, nor Bunaparte, so far as I know ever soberly contended that a treaty was to be interpreted, otherwise than according to the obvious and proper meaning of the words, merely because one of the parties assumed rather a haughty air, in some few instances of the phraseology.

As to the word allot, it is said to have been commonly used in the southers. States as a sone proper words.

As to the word allot, it is said to have been commonly used in the southern States as synonymous with fix or establish. To say that a boundary was allotted to the Cherokees, was no more than to say that a boundary was established or agreed upon; for the boundary is not said to have been allotted by the United States. It may have been, indeed it must have been, as the whole scope of the treaty shows, allotted by the consent of both parties.

WILLIAM PERS.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette. SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SIAMESE BOYS, LATELY BROUGHT TO BOSTON.

DEAR SIR,-In compliance with your req s well as in obedience to what I consider to be a ofessional duty, I undertake to give some account of the Siamese Boys, and particularly of the medi

um, by which they are united together.

The boys are supposed to be about 18 years old.

They are of moderate stature; though not as tall as boys of that age in this country. They have the Chinese complexion and physiognomy. The forehead is more elevated and less broad than that of the Chinese, owing to malformation. They much resemble each other; yet not so much but that upon a little observation, various points of dissimilari ty may be noticed.

The substance by which they are connected is a

mass two inches long at its upper edge, and about five at the lower. Its breadth from above downwards may be four inches; and its thickness in a horizontal direction two inches. Of course it is not a rounded cord, but thicker in the perpendicular, than in the horizontal direction. At its lower edge is perceived a single umbilicus, through which passas perceived a single unmineus, through which passed a single umbilical cord to nourish both children in the fetal state. Placing my hand on this substance, which I will denominate the cord, I was surprised to find it extremely hard. On further examination this hardness was found to exist at the upper part of the cord only; and to be prolonged into the breast of each boy. Tracing it upwards, into the breast of each boy. Tracing it upwards, I found it to be constituted by a prolongation of the ensiform cartilage of the sternum, or extremity of the breast bone. The breadth of this cartilage is an inch and a half; its thickness may be about the eighth of an inch. The cartilages proceeding from each sternum meet at an angle, and then seem to connected by ligament, so as to form a joint. This joint has a motion upwards and downwards, and also a lateral motion; the latter operating in such a way, that when the boys turn in either direction the edges of the cartilage are found to open and shut. The lower face of this cartilage is concave; and under it is felt a rounded cord, which may be the remains of the umbilical cord. Besides this there is nothing remarkable felt in the connect ing substance. I could distinguish no pulsating

The whole of this cord is covered by the skin. is remakably strong, and has no great sensibility; for they allow themselves to be pulled by a rope fastened to it, without exhibiting uneasiness. On ship board, one of them sometimes climbed on the capstan of the vessel, the other following as well as could without complain

When I first visited the boys, I expected to see them pull on this cord in different directions, as their attention was attracted by different objects. I soon perceived that this did not happen. slightest impulse of one to move in any direction, is immediately followed by the other; so that they would appear to be influenced by the same wish This harmony in their movements is not the result of a volition, excited at the same moment. It is a habit, formed by necessity. At an early period of life it is prohable they sometimes differed. At present this is so rarely the case, that the gentlemen who brought them, have noticed only a single in-stance. Having been accustomed to use the cold bath, one of them wished it when the weather was cool; to which the other objected. They were soon reconciled by the interference of the commander of the ship. They never hold a con sultation as to their movements. In truth, I have never seen them speak to each other, although they converse constantly with a Siamese lad, who is their companion. They always face in one direction; standing nearly side by side, and are not able without inconvenience, to face in the opposite direc-tion; so that one is always at the right, the other at the left. Although not placed exactly in a par-allel line, they are able to run and leap with surprising activity. On some occasion, a gentleman, in sport, pursued them round the ship, when they came suddenly to the hatchway, which had been inadvertantly left open. The least check would have thrown them down the hatchway and probability hilled once the but hatch way are very it with bly killed one or both: but they leapt over it with

out difficulty. They are quite cheerful: appear intelligent: attending to whatever is presented to them, and read-ily acknowledging any civility. As a proof of their intelligence it is stated, that in a few days, they learned to play at drafts well enough to become an-tagonists of those who had long been versed in the

The connexion between these boys might present an opportunity for some interesting observa-tions in regard to physiology and pathology. There is, no doubt, a network of blood vessels and some minute nerves passing from one to the other. How far these parts are capable of transmitting the ac tion of medicines and of diseases, and especially of what particular medicines and what diseases, are points well worthy of investigation. Captain Cof-fin informed me they had never taken medicine since they had been under his care. Once they were ill from eating too heartily, but were relieved by the efforts of nature. He thinks that any indisposition of the one extends to the other; that they are inclined to sleep at the same time; eat about the same quantity, and perform other acts with great similarity. Both he and Mr. Hunter, the gentleman who united with him in bringing them are of opinion that touching one of them when they

are asleep, awakens both. The pulsations of the heart are exactly alike in both boys. I counted seventy-three pulsations in a minute, while they were sitting; counting first in one boy, then in the other. I then placed my fingers on an arm of each boy, and found the pulsations take place exactly together. One of them stooping suddenly to look at my watch, his pulse became much quicker than that of the other; but after he had returned to his former posture, in about a quarter of a minute, his pulse was precisely like that of the other boy. This happened repeatedly. Their respirations are, of consequence, exactly sim

This harmony of action in primary functions shows a reciprocal influence, which may lead to curious observations and important deductions. Whether it will be in my power to obtain any fur-ther information in regard to them, is uncertain.

If not, some one else can better accomplish the task.

Let me add that there is nothing unpleasant in the aspect of these boys. On the contrary, the must be viewed as presenting one of the most interesting objects of natural history, which have evbeen known to scientific men.

You are at liberty to employ the above statement in such way as you may think likely to be useful.

I have the honor to be, yours, & WM. STURGIS, Esq. John C. WARREN. For the Boston Recorder

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. MESSES. EDITORS,-Permit me to gratify the

riends of Dartmouth College, by the is beyond a doubt secured; and it is subscribed by such a part of the community, that there is little hesitation in believing, that it will all be paid.

The two large, elegant and commodious brick edifices, which have been in progress, during the summer, are now nearly completed; and they will be ready for the reception of students, at the begin-ning of next term. The old college building, in ning of next term. I he old conege building, in the centre, has been thoroughly repaired, and new-ly modelled within; so that it furnishes not only a spacious and convenient Chapel, but also a philosophical chamber, a mineralogical cabinet, library rooms, halls for recitations, and 17 rooms for the accommodation of students. These three buildings will soon be fully adequate to all the wants of students for fifty years to come, if the College prospers according to the best wishes of its friends, as there will always be some, that will prefer to take rooms with private families in the village. Nor need it be said, to those who have been on the spot, that these buildings are located upon a beautiful eleva-

tion, looking down upon one of the most pleasant little villages in New-England.

But further, having been present at the public examination of the several classes, during the past week, it seems to me but justice to say, that the method of instruction is highly creditable to the luther than the contract of the Feentra and emispath. ents and faithfulness of the Faculty, and eminently suited to train our youth as thinking men. And, with unabated attachment to my own Alma Mater, I can say, that the examination would not suffer by

comparison with Yale.

The exercises, before the several literary socio ties, and also on commencement day, were very re-spectable. They showed good mental culture and substantial moral principle. The style of public speaking was generally manly, though in some instances there was affectation. The youth could not wholly divest themselves of the notion, that they were speaking orations, rather than attempting to convince and move rational men! And it may not be amiss here to remind them, that it is not safe to attempt imitating any model however excellent; that they should learn principles, and then follow only the workings of their own genius.

Suffer me further to remark, that the first Bacca-

laureate discourse of President Lord, (though necessarily got up, as in a night, after the severe labors and cares of soliciting funds, and amidst the multiform business which pressed upon him at his return,) was altogether such as the friends of the College could wish, and suited to the exigencies of youth, just ready to be cast into the temptations, trials, and business of life. Nor is it too much to affirm, that the Dr.'s promptness, accuracy, and in the exercises of

equal to the expectations of his warmest friends.

Interest was given to the occasion, by the recent arrival of the splendid picture of William, Earl of Dartmouth, (an early doner to the College,) which

was presented by his grandson the present earl of Dartmouth, with his "high congratulations!"

But "what need of many things?" We can present the college to the friends of solid science as an institution worthy of their patronage, and de-serving of their full confidence. YALENSIS. serving of their full confidence.

PARENTS DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL FEMALE EDUCATION.

D. C. makes the following remarks in his account of the

One feature in the training of these young ladies I was wonderfully pleased with. 'It is this; two of I was wonderfully pleased with. It is this; two of them are taken every week by rotation, and placed in the parlor kitchen, where, under the instruction of one of the sisterhood, they perform all the oper-ations of housewifery, for the week. They make the bread and bake it—the puddings, tarts, pies, cakes, &c. They roast the beef and fowls, and in short, perform the whole labor of house-keeping, except the drudgery. At the end of the week they return to their study, and two others take their pla ces. This is as it should be. Domestic education is almost wholly overlooked with us. Young la-dies are trained up as if to charm and please and grace the drawing-room were to be the sole business of their lives. They are taught to sing, dance, (this is indispensable!) to play the piano and guitar, to read bad French and write worse English, to trifle gracefully, (all of which I acknowledge I like very well, if backed by solid attainments,) and now and then one, to think profoundly; but not one in ten, on arriving at a proper age for taking charge of a family, knows how to make a pudding or a pie that would be eatable, uness she were to make it " by book."

TRUTH AND FRANKNESS. Extracts from " Hint: for the Improvement of Early Education and Nursery Discipline."

We should labor to excite in children a detestation of all that is mean, cunning or false; to inspire them with a spirit of openness, honor, and perfect honesty; making them feel how noble it is, not merely to speak the truth, but to speak the simple, qualtered truth, whether it tell for or against them selves; but this we cannot effect, unless our exam-

nle uniformly concur with our instructions. We should teach them not only to confess their faults, but to confess them freely, and entirely, without prefacing them by excuses, or endeavoring to lessen their own offence by laying blame upon another.

When referring to others their mutual complaints and disputes, they should be warned to relate the case honorably and fairly; to state both sides of the question; to be willing to accuse themselves as well as their companions. In these points even consci-entious children, who dread a falsehood, are extremely prone to equivocate, and to keep back, at least, part of the truth.

least, part of the truth.

It will also be important to guard children against that inaccuracy and exaggeration very common in general conversation, and which, in their effects, are so highly injurious, though often arising more from thoughtlessness than ill intention. Dr. Johnson observes, "Nothing but experience can evince the frequency of false information;—some men relate what they think as what they know;—some men of confused memories and habitual inaccuracy ascribe to one man what belong to another, and some talk on without thought or care. Accustom some talk on without thought or care. Accuste your children, therefore, to a strict attention to truth, even in the most minute particulars; if a thing happened at one window, and they, when relating it, say that it happened at another, do not let it pass, but instantly check them; you do not know where deviation from truth will end. It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying that there is so much falsehood in the

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Infant Schools.—The Christian Mirror says an Infant School Society is about being formed at Bangor; and speaks of a failure in another place in an attempt to set up an Infant School. "And no wonder," says the Editor, "for the qualifications of the instructress were acquired by one neek's attendance at a Boston school." It will be unhappy indeed, if a prejudice should be early excited against these excellent establishments, by the introduction of unqualified teachers. A school is much wanted for the express purpose of qualifying young ladies to be teachers. press purpose of qualifying young ladies to be teachers.

The Rev. Amos Pettingill, of the village of Salem Bridge, One. has contrived a very ingenious instrument, which serves as a cheap but useful substitute for a celestial globe. It is denominated the Stellarota. It is in fact a representation of the circles and the constellations of the sphere on a plane, but is moveable around the centre of projection, and can be so adjusted as to correspond to the actual appearance of the helvens at any given moment. It affords most of the facilities of the celestial globe, while it costs but \$2. in a neat frame. ut \$2, in a neat frame.

A cheap Treatise, called a "View of the Heavens," containing a familiar illustration of the principles of Astronomy, adapted to the use of common schools, by the same gentleman, accompanies the instrument.—N.H. Chron. abr.

Copperas Mine.—A bed of Sulphuret of Iron has been recently opened in the town of Hubbardston, Worcester county. The specimens which have been procured indicate the existence of the mineral in great abundance and purity.

In a Charleston paper, a person advertises his "waiting fellow Will" who has eloped, and may be known by the incisions of the whip on the back. He adds, "I suppose he has taken the road to Coosahatchie, where he has a wife and five children, whom I sold last week to Mr. Gellispir." The runaway may be lodged in some jail, or delivered to his master at Liberty Hall.

In the Niagara Herald, Wenright Proctor cautions the public against trusting his wife, he having married her while he was drunk and insane; and the marriage being therefore unlawful.—Wenright's plea is not valid. The law does not excuse the crimes of those, who are made insane by strong drink.

rink.

Atheism.—At New York, last week, P. H. A. Stith, Atheism.—At New York, last week, P. H. A. Stith, a young man of respectable connections, was convicted of stealing money from persons who boarded with him at the Eastern Hotel. After the Recorder had charged the jury, the prisouer uttered the following blasphemy, which struck the persons present with horror. "I defy any one to say that I did commit the crime, and even if God had said so—if there was a God, but there is no God—I say if God adjudged me guilty. I would impeach him upon his throne."—The keeper of Bridewell was ordered to confine him so that he could not commit suicide. Stith is doubless one of Miss Fanny Wright's disciples; it is evident, however, that he has some misgivings, for before he was taken from the court he said, "my only hope is that the howels of hell will open and receive me." Witnesses testified that he was an atheist, and that there was no appearance of any other insanity.

The Journal of Commerce says, "A gentleman who has seen in this city only a few days, from Cincinnati, went the other evening to the Chatham Theatre, and in the passage to the pit was robbed of his pocket-book. It contained a \$100 bill of the United States Bauk, and three twenty dolar bills of the United States Branch Bank at Cincinnati."

Mrm. To keen your money age, avoid the places where lar bills of the United States Branch Bank at Cincinnati."

—Mem. To keep your money safe, avoid the places where light fingered gentry "most do congregate."

OBITUARY

Died, in Nashville, Tenn. at the residence of her son Dr. Lawrence, on the 27th ult. Mrs. MARY LAWRENCE, at the advanced age of SI years, relict of Dea. Jonathan L. of Ashbw. Ms. deceased.

of Asbby, Ms. deceased.

The deceased was a practical and active member of the Presbyterian Church, for the last sixty-two years of her life, during the whole of which time she was unremitting in her exertions to promote the spreading of the gospel. The firmness with which her faith was fixed in the reality of religion, and the all-atoning power of her Saviour, supported her under many heavy and afflicting trials.

She was a native of Massachusetts, where she resided for 70 years, in the high and unalloyed esteem of all her numerous friends and acquaintance. During the first campaign of the war of our revolution, she was one of those who were subjected to trials of peculiar hardship.—Among those who fell at the battle of Lexington, were two of her near

paign of the war of our revolution, she was one of those who were subjected to trials of peculiar hardship.—Among those who fell at the battle of Lexington, were two of her near and dear relatives; and at the battle of Bunker's Hill, she was herself with difficulty reacuted from the conflagration of Charlestown; but even there with her own lands did she bind up the wounds of the bleeding soldiers, while she poured in their ears the halm of religion and patriotism.

Mrs. L. spent the last eleven years of her life, with unmingled satisfaction to berself and friends, under the care and protection of her son, in Tesnessee, who with herself were the only survivors of a large and numerous family. It was for this purpose that the deceased, at the advanced age of 70 years, undertook, at the solicitation of her affectionate son, a long and haxardous emigration of 1300 miles. All this labor and fatigue she was enabled to undergo through her unparalleled fortitude and implicit reliance on Divine Providence, though her health was delicate and her constitution feeble; and that without looking back with regret on the day she formed a resolution to separate from her ancient and numerous connexions at the East, to be the first and oblest of a riging and prosecutes leaved, in the West. tution feeble; and that without looking back with regret on the day she formed a resolution to separate from her ancient and numerous connexions at the East, to be the first and oldest of a rising and prosperous branch in the West.

The life of the deceased may justly be said, so far as in given to human nature, to be without spot or blemish, and her death one of those instances of the calm and serves departure of the soul of a Christiana, and a most striking illustration of the power of religion over the terrors of death. She had finished her work here, and was looking forward with anxiety to the hour when she should be gathered to her fathers as a shock of cora in its season.

Com.

UXBRIDGE ACADEMY. THE Fall Term of this Academy will commence of uesday, September 1st. W. H. WILLIAMS, Preceptor Uxbridge, August 12, 1829.

LADY OF THE MANOR-Vol. VII. JUST received and for sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 20, Cornhill, (late Market-street.)

The Lady of the Manor, being a series of Conversations on the subject of Confirmation. By Mrs. Sherweod, author of Little Henry and his Bearer.

Aug. 20,

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS. PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 20, Cornbill, (late Mar-

Cockers, have for sale, just published,
Outlines of Ecclesiastical History, on a new plan, designed for academies and schools. By Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, illustrated with engravings.

Also—Just received, a further supply of the Franklin Primer, The Improved Reader, and the General Class

Book.

The above are a series of Books for the use of common schools. They are held in high estimation, and are well adapted to the capacities of young minds. Very favorable notices have been taken of these Books, by the North Am. Review, Journal of Education, Christian Examiner, and other highly popular periodicals, and have also been recommended by the first instructors in the State.

Aug. 20.

POCKET BIBLES.

PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 20, Corphill, (late Market-street) have just received a supply of elegant Bibles, (the smallest ever published in this country) at the following low prices, viz:

o smattest event.

Io plain sheep binding.

In Morocco, git edges, with flaps.

In do. Martied edges. In extra calf, gilt edges

\$1,00 1,50 1,50 2,00 Aug. 27.

NEW SCHOOL FOR LADS.

THE School for Lads heretofore announced as about to be established in this city, by a Board of Trustees, under the instruction of Mr. IRA YOUNG, present Principal of South Berwick Academy, will commence on Monday, the 7th of September next, at 8 o'clock, A. M. in Frankin Hall, No. 7, Franklin-street. The plan of this School is, to take boys at the age of seven years or more, and fit them either for business or for admission to College. The terms will be \$10 a quarter, or \$12,50, or \$15, according to the number and nature of the studies pursued.

By order of the Trustees. Samuel Huebard, Pres. Henry Hill, Sec'y.

AMHERST ACADEMY. NEW SCHOOL FOR LADS.

AMHERST ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term in the Academy will commence on the

THE Fall Term in the Academy will commence on the 9th of September.

There will be connected with the English department a class of school Teachers, composed of those who wish to prepare themselves for instruction in common schools. Special care will be taken to furnish the class with the means of accomplishing this important object. Those who attend to the subject of Chemistry, will enjoy the privilege of attending the lectures of Prof. Hitchcock at the College. Lectures will also be given to the class on the subjects connected with school teaching by Dr. Humphrey. Accommodations are furnished for a small number of lads to be placed under the special supervision of the Principal. Such lads room near the Instructers, board at their table, and receive particular attention in regard to their manners, expenses, studies, and morals. An extra price is charged for scholars who receive this instruction, to be paid quarterly in advance.

scholars who receive the large during the summer term for \$1.00 per week, in Commons, and it is confidently expected that the price will remain unaltered.

Tuition for Classical scholars, and school teachers \$5.
For English scholars \$4.

WN. THOMPSON,
August 27, 1829.

HOPKINS ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GEN. TLEMEN AND LADIES.

THEMEN AND LADIES.

THE Fall Term of this Institution, which is still under the care of Throrthy Dwightt, A. B. Principal, and Missemiller H. Williams, Preceptress, will commence on Wednesday, Sept 2d. Instruction is given in Ancient and Modern Languages, in Philosophy, Mathematics, Painting, Drawing, and the various branches of learning neually attended to in Colleges and Academies. The students pursuing Greek are taught this language either with the prenunciation of the Moderns, or of our Colleges at their option. A statement is prepared weekly and transmitted to parents, exhibiting the number of lessons recited, and the manner in which every exercise is performed by the pupil. Board may be obtained in the most respectable families.

**LADY OF THE MANOR—New Year Volume.

LADY OF THE MANOR-New Volume LADY OF THE MANOR—New Volume.

Just Published, & for sale by Crocker & Brewster,

47 Washington street—The Seventh and Last Volume of
The Lady of the Manor; being a Series of Conversations
on the subject of Confirmation; intended for the use of the
middle and higher ranks of young females. By Mrs.

Sherwood.

Aug. 20.

A HELP to the Gospels; containing a Harmony, Exercises, Illustrations, and Practical Lessons, from the History and Miracles contained in the Four Gospels. Published by the Am. S. S. Union, for sale at JAMES LORING'S, No. 132, Washington Street.—Also, Parting Advice to Youth on leaving his Sunday School. Bedell's "Let it alone till To-morrow," or History of Robert Benton. Cheap Family Bibles, Pronouncing Bibles and Testaments as above.

Aug. 20.

LETTERS ON FEMALE CHARACTER, ad-

LETTERS ON FEMALE CHARACTER, addressed to a yong lady, on the death of her mother. By Mrs. Virginia Cary.

Let others fly to pleasure's distant dome;
Be mine the dearer task to please at home. Haley.
In a review published in the Richmond Family Visitor, the writer says, "Its style is generally lively and interesting, and often energetic and striking to a very unusual degree. It ought to be purchased and read by mothers and presented to their daughters. It is worth scores of those new publications which have been "once read" by multitudes in these states, within ten years past. It is to an eminent degree, a practical book." For sale, by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington-street.

Also, Christian Parenta' Assistant, by Mrs. Virginia Cary.
Stories about Dr. Frankliu, with plates.—Tales from American History, with plates.

American History, with plates. HARVARD UNIVERSITY-MEDICAL LEC-

THE Medical Lectures in Harvard University will begin in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason Street, Boston, the third WEDNESDAY in October next, the 21st, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Anatomy and Surgery,

Dr. WARRES. Anatomy and Surgery,
Chemistry,
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence,
Dr. CHANNING.
Dr. BIGELOW,
Dr. JACKSOF.
Dr. JACKSOF.

Materia Medica, Dr. CHANNING.
Theory and Practice of Physic, Dr. Jacksov.
Students attending the Medical Lectures are admitted rithout fee, to the Surgicial operations, and clinical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital during the courses.

Aug. 6. ep12w W. CHANNING, Dean.

REMOVAL.

JACOB BANCROFT, would inform his customers that he has removed to No. 27, Union Street, opposite Maj. E. Brigham's Tavern, where he has for sale an extensive assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at fair prices for cash. Also, WOOLLEN and WORSTED YARN, of all kinds—NEWBURYPORT HOSIERY, by wholesale and restill If.

CHURCH FURNITURE. EVERY article, that is necessary for the furnishing of nurches, kept constantly on hand by WILLIAM HANCOCK,

WILLIAM HANCOCK,

UPHOLSTERER,

37 to 53 Market Street,

Who pays particular attention to the furnishing of Curtains,
Cushions, Carpets, Sofas, Chairs, Communion Tables, Lining and Stuffing Pews, Book and Hat Racks, Foot Benebas,
Arm Rests, &c. 2m DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS-To wit:

District Circle MASSACHUSETTS—To est:

District Clerk's Office.

BE it remembered that on the 19th day of August, A. D.
1829, in the 54th year of the Independence of the U. States
of America, S. G. Goodrich of the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof chains as proprietor in the words following, to wit: Peter Parley's method of telling about Geography to

hildren."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the U. State entitled, 'an act for the encouragement of learning, by scuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times thereis mentioned;' and also to an act, entitled 'an act supplementation. mentioned; and also to an act, entitled "an act supplemen-tary to an act, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned;" and extending the benefits there-of to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS, Clerk of the District of Mass 4w35

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS-To wit:

BE it remembered, that on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1829, in the 34th year of the Independence of the United States of America, S. G. Goodrich, of the said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Token; a Christmas and New-Year's Present."

Edited by S. G. GOODRICH.

So take my gift! "Tis a simple flower,
But perlaps 'twill wile a weary hour,
And the spirit that its light magic weaves
May touch your heart from its simple leaves;
And if these should fail, it at least will be.

A Token of love from me to thee."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the U. States, entitled 'an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned; and also to an act, entitled 'an act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such espies during the times therein mentioned;" and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints?

Clerk of the District of Mass.

NO. 37....V

RELIGIOUS

THE CAU a The place is too strai

I have seen a hand gether, and improvin those infantile faculties the destinies of our wo I have noticed that the neglected, pushed asia till some master spirit inspire his fellows wit sert the claims of the

in its more innocent as nn is more innocent as charitable operations, guished. The friend lar cause, becomes ide as well as his efforts bibes a more laudable athusiasm, than tha sor, who proposed study of mathematics human employments.

"It is good to be a good thing." Still the ciples that ought nev

gotten or abandoned, tian charity are all d lent heart. Not on parts of a single syste about them, that if or whole. Most obvious gotten or abandoned. whole. Most obvio method of disparagi regard to general should never be occu of another, by which greater advantage. For twelve years

heen struggling into ence. It could well on life and energy a and avowed enemies could be expected. withold, or take awa which are barely suffi what better can be doubly embittered by perish by the hands o For a considerable has had little to fear

ish at all, it must per the chilling embrace clesiastical meeting k suitable to take up col for the Colonization k ble purpose. This de thing more than a m much more, it is har ings may change here say to every one of the on another occasion, hot. So then becau neither cold nor hot, mouth."

the year, the Colonia of July, as the one by the exhibition of its tempt to make an incommunity. And it that no charitable in these interests would whose interests wou interesting association The cheerful light of corresponding clearne government, and the ter; and the groans the most likely to be the songs and trium then does not constit ty has to the day. er ground of genera ticed above, appropri ble purposes. This n for no one will forbi Colonization Societ

friendship, it will be

will express their th

From the three hu

The cause of temp seems to have overth least jostled aside, its brother. The circ sidered only as a are too nearly allied, united, to permit the or jealousy, or riva ducts of slavery, at tite for ardent spirits stance on the memo drinking were consp tion paid to the inter ty. The ties of br they should go hand of each should be d The inherent claims the influences of the next to those of the even they are most of they rest only on the ance has been come of the Colonization

rest on a more extens
For the sake of the tion may seem like a well to close it with loftier tone; or they name still more spec ed, that if in this in the truth in its turn have the courage the Colonization Soc strongest claims even country. This posi on the result I am preputation should be

MESSES. EDITORS; ny among us, that some be threatened by our go will not peaceably quit is the present aspect of our country if governments subjects to do it. ex description of title